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Property Return Pledged; Hoare-Eisenhower Meet? Peace Project Outlined

The World's Day—January 5, 1943

Washington: Allies Pledge Property Restoration

Property rights in countries now occupied by the Axis will be restored to their rightful owners, is the pledge given by representatives of 17 United Nations belligerents and the French National Committee.

Plants to produce grain alcohol from corn, grain, and other farm crops for synthetic rubber are "falling far behind schedule" charges Senator Gillette, (D) of Iowa, chairman of a Senate Agricultural subcommittee opening an inquiry.

Draft deferment has been extended by Selective Service to some branches of technical, scientific, and management services. These are added to the list of 34 essential activities.

Authority of the Office of Defense Transportation has been enlarged to cover "all domestic transportation within the territories and possessions of the United States," under an order by the President.

The War Production Board has stopped construction on 22 airport projects in 13 states to conserve materials for essential war work. Sixteen of the projects involved airport developments costing $13,851,817, and the remaining six were lighting facilities to cost about $300,000. All were sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Commander Herbert E. Schonland, who was "too busy" fighting fire and water to take command of the badly damaged cruiser San Francisco when all his superiors were killed or wounded, received the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Roosevelt.

Sam Rayburn of Texas was nominated by the Democratic caucus to serve another term as speaker of the house and Representative McCormack of Massachusetts was re-elected by the Democrats as their floor leader.

In Europe: Hoare-Eisenhower-Gort Meeting Report

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid; Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Lord Gort, Governor General and Commander in Chief of Malta, have met at Gibraltar, the Vichy Radio says.

The Rumanian Government is reported to have ordered the dissolution of all religious sects in Rumania, with their property reverting to the State. [Page 7.]

Germans seek co-operation of Poles through a system of German food ration and wage scale for those accepted in a new "organization of active collaborators." Members have "the opportunity to lead materially advantageous lives if they showed the proper inner attitude to make an outward contribution" to German Europe, the Kölnische Zeitung reports.

Boys between 14 and 15 are being called for in Britain to train for the technical armed services as armorers, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, and sheet metal workers.

Hitler will be faced with the greatest disaster of the war before many weeks, Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister and member of Britain's War Cabinet, said today.

New England: Luce Outlines Just Peace Project

The project of establishing a just and durable peace was outlined by Editor Henry R. Luce at opening meeting of Special Gifts Division of Great Boston United War Fund at Symphony Hall last night. [Page 2.]

Salary increases in New England running counter to the Government's anti-inflation program are now being denied by the new Salary Stabilization Unit here. [Page 2.]

National: Fritz Kuhn Excused From Civil Trial

Fritz Kuhn, erstwhile German-American Bund chief, asked and received permission in New York to be excused from attending denaturalization proceedings in Federal Court against him and 19 other Bund members. The civil trial, which opened before Judge John Bright, is the first mass denaturalization trial in the nation.

Louis M. Hopping, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, notified Federal Judge Frank A. Picard that the State Department has refused permission for King Carol of Rumania to enter this country to testify at the trial here of Glighaerie Moraru, Stephan Opreanu and George Zanfir, charged with failure to register as agents of a foreign power. Depositions may be sought from King Carol in Mexico, Mr. Hopping indicated.

Officails of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit said that approximately 8,470 workers were idle at its Rouge plant as a result of an unauthorized walkout started by maintenance workers. Production of vital armor plate for tanks already has been affected, an Army spokesman disclosed.

Federal Judge Thomas F. Meaney set Feb. 15 for the trial of nine companies and six of their officers on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States in the sale of more than $50,000,000 of insulated cable to the Navy. The date is the third which has been set. Judge Meaney said he would consent to no further postponements.

Australia: Curtin Urges Use of Militia in Timor

Prime Minister John Curtin urged the use of Australian militia in such places as Timor to prevent the Japanese from massing troops in these areas

Australian income tax will probably be raised by 50 per cent. Legislation to effect the increase will be introduced in Federal Parliament at the end of this month.

Americas: Panama President Continues in Power

The Panama Administration of President de La Guardia—which has been co-operating fully in matters of hemispheric solidarity and with U. S. authorities in defense of the Panama Canal—has been continued in power for the next two years by a 28-to-4 vote of the National Assembly.

Canada: Storm Isolates Ontario-Quebec Cities

The worst storm in 50 years damaged power lines and isolated many cities in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec over the New Year's holiday. Some towns are still cut off from outside communication.

France: Closed Zone Along Mediterranean Coast

A closed military zone, 3 to 5 miles wide, along entire French Mediterranean coast has been set up by Hitler, Fighting French in London heard.

New British Resident Minister Harold McMillan has arrived in North Africa and has conferred with Gen. Henri Giraud on unification of anti-Axis French elements, London announced. Gen. Charles de Gaulle was said to be awaiting a formal invitation to go to North Africa.

A purge of de Gaullists and other oppositionist elements is under way in France, according to word received in Bern, Switzerland.

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dim Out Hours

Dim out begins Tuesday at 5:53 p. m., ends 7:43 a. m.
Dim out begins Wednesday at 5:56 p. m., ends 7:43 a. m.

G.O.P. Studies Steps to Take On Trade Pact

Decision on resuming or dropping old fight on reciprocal power will show postwar trend.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — With threats already directed here against the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Pact as Congress prepares to reassemble tomorrow, Republican members held their first party caucus today to determine whether they will make defeat of the President's power to negotiate such pacts a party issue, as in other years, or leave the matter to the decision of individual members.

On this decision probably hinges the life of the Reciprocal Trade Act which was continued in 1940 by a bare majority of only five Senate votes. With increased Republican representation in Congress the proposed three-year extension of the Act, which has always split Congress on party lines in the past, probably depends on Republican votes.

President Roosevelt in his annual message Thursday will make a strong recommendation for continuation of his power, it is believed, on the basis of international accord, and the effect on postwar settlements and international good will of rejection. Unless continued by Congress, the Act expires June 12, though the 25 Hull agreements now in effect will not be automatically outlawed by killing the Act but will stay in effect, subject to six months' notice of termination by the respective countries.

Test of Postwar Sentiment

However, authority to write other agreements will be ended including presumably three now under negotiation. The issue is looked upon as the first test of postwar sentiment of the new Congress.

Another congressional item touching international affairs is the proposed investigation of Lend-Lease bookkeeping, and a possible attack on the continuation of the program. Those advocating the public investigation are largely members of the group which sees in the present itemized Lend-Lease bookkeeping practice a promise that the United States will be repaid in cash by Britain, Russia and China after the war, and who therefore want to stake out a definite claim to another batch of war debts now.

It was the "war debts" issue which largely alienated the United States from Britain and France after World War I and caused the countries to go their separate ways, winding up in a new war. British officials urge that Lend-Lease debts be not regarded as a form of charity, but as an instrument of survival, and that both countries follow the rule of equality of sacrifice. Here is another touchstone of sentiment on postwar co-operation likely to find a quick test in the new Congress.

Martin Smooths Way

Representative Joseph W. Marton, Jr., of Massachusetts, House Republican Leader of a party that has jumped from 165 to 208, pledged himself not to battle the Democratic majority over war measures. Mr. Martin is former Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He will make a more comprehensive program statement following the party caucus.

Democratic Speaker Sam Ray-

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Russians Trapping Second Nazi Army; MacArthur's Men Take Buna Airfield; Soviet Tank Power Turning the Tide

Associated Press Radiophoto

Russians Attack Near Velikie Luki

Running across a snowy open field, without cover, Russian infantrymen attack an enemy strong point on the central front in the Velikie Luki area. Photograph was sent from Moscow to New York by radio.

Optimism in Moscow is based on increase in all armored forces on scattered fronts.

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 — Twenty-three years ago Pravda published a New Year war communiqué containing the familiar names of Kletskaya, Millerovo, the Likaya railroad and Tsaritsyn.

"Like the promised land the black veins of the Donets Basin stretch before our army," the war bulletin said "Now there is no danger of our southern armies retreating again as was possible last year. We are advancing with firm stride to complete the destruction of the enemy."

One section of the Soviet press today brings out this optimistic message from its back files and adds: Velikie Luki lies in the same meridian as Kiev and Odessa.

Without necessarily sharing the present optimistic outlook here it is not possible to overlook a number of factors on which this optimism is based.

Some Outposts Taken

Last winter the Red Army's victories were blows inflicted on advanced forces of the German Army. Neither at Rostov, Tokhvin, nor Yelets were they able to press very far their successes. On the central front the only key points recaptured by the Red Army were outposts of the German lines like Kalinin, Kaluga, and Mozhaisk. Gzhatsk, Rzhev, Vyazma, and Smolensk remained in German hands because the Soviet offensive was lacking in armored weight.

Halfway through January the German spring offensive already loomed on the horizon and the Soviet objective was no longer to destroy the German Army but to frustrate a German spring offensive.

The present campaign makes clear the Soviet's radically changed proportion of heavy, medium, and light tanks, besides greatly increasing the total armored force. Last year the Soviets had medium and light tanks, but they were unable to operate on a mass scale because of the snow.

Procedure of Attack

Now there are heavy machines for numerous cross-country columns operating on the following principle—heavy tanks lead, carving the way for medium tanks, which in their turn make paths for light tanks. Such columns move easily through considerable depths of snow, also making pathways for motorized infantry.

Thus the Soviets have forced the Germans to wage large-scale tank warfare on unfavorable terms at a time when the Germans had lost the initiative and in a season when Russians were better able to fight than the Germans.

Only in the area of Nalchik where by heavy raids Germans were able to economize on tanks and fuel—here along the Vladikavkaz-Prokhladny railway the Russians are advancing barely a mile a day.

But tanks are not the only weap-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

German pilots' 'suicide tactics' take toll of Fortresses raiding St. Nazaire.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Russia continues to exert stupendous pressure against the Germans at half a dozen points on the 1,000-mile line from Velikie Luki to Mozdok in the Caucasus.

Today, a new spearpoint pushed into the German airbase of Chernyshevskaya, 100 miles west of Stalingrad.

Some 40 miles below this, another spearhead was in Chernishkov, only 30 miles from yet another Russian force that had crossed the Don east of Tsimlyansk and was swinging round northward.

This means that in the fighting west of Stalingrad, two German forces are in serious danger. One is the force of 22 divisions, or about 300,000 men, completely trapped 50 miles from Stalingrad. The other is an army of unknown size nearly isolated 50 miles farther to the west.

But the pressure continues elsewhere. Yesterday's capture of Mozdok, 60 miles from the oil center of Grozny, imperils the Germans in the mountains around Nalchik, where the salient is dangerously extended.

Nearly 200 miles farther north is another deep salient at Elista, where biting cold winds sweeping over the snowless Kalmyck plains and the scarcity of water bring problems of a different type to the armies.

Should the Chernikov and Kotelnikov Russian offensives cut through the 170 miles to Rostov, all the above-mentioned sections of the Nazi forces might be deprived of supplies. Farther to the north, the capture of Velikie Luki has brought the Russians to a point only 70 miles from the Latvian border. An important point in these recent Russian successes is the number of railroad connections that have been taken out of German control.

In Africa, a combination of rain and sandstorms is said to be making operations difficult, keeping infantry inactive in wet trenches.

But there have been plenty of incidents in the Pacific. Fuller accounts of the 10 Japanese destroyers that yesterday headed for Guadalcanal, apparently to revictual the Japanese force there, show that naval vigilance gave full warning about them. They were sighted when 275 miles from Guadalcanal and for all that distance were subjected to continuous air attacks by Flying Fortresses. Being diminutive targets, all but two seemed to have escaped damage. But, according to Navy Secretary Knox, the lively reception from the air finally forced the squadron to move away after dropping drums of provisions on the beach. Many of the drums were destroyed by the airmen. On land, American troops were announced to have gained strategic high ground overlooking their airfield from the southwest.

In New Guinea, successful completion of the attack on Buna Mission and occupation of the government station placed valuable air fields in the hands of General MacArthur's men. Good roadway will also enable their tanks to pursue the campaign against the Japanese at Sanananda, Salamaua, and Lae.

Buna Victory Opens Way to Sanananda; Arabian Days Transformed by Troops

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to General MacArthur's Headquarters

AT THE BUNA FRONT, New Guinea, Jan. 5—The Buna government station has fallen. The next to the last stage in eradicating the Japanese from New Guinea is over.

Now all that remains is the enemy supply base at Sanananda.

Elimination of the Japanese from Buna Mission and the Giropa Point area is a long step toward the end of this campaign.

The victory was the culmination of a series of brilliant tactical maneuvers. The plan was to break down the Japanese positions into a number of isolated pockets and then to clean up these islands of resistance one by one.

By Jan. 1, all that remained of the solid enemy defensive line of three weeks ago was a small isolated area around Buna Mission and a narrow finger of land running southeast from Giropa Point, paralleling the coast, to just north of the main airfield.

Position Untenable

For some days it had been obvious that these positions were untenable and that it was only a matter of days before Japanese would be pressed back into the sea, liquidated, or forced to surrender.

On Jan. 2, with tanks and veteran Australian infantry as the vanguard of the attack, the final hunt began, and by nightfall, after a day of bitter fighting, there remained nothing save a few stubbornly defended and completely isolated machine-gun positions.

By now, even these probably have been blown sky-high.

Thus ends a battle the opening stages of which started nine weeks ago. It has proved to be tedious business, but during its course of more than 60 days, vital facts must have been picked up. Chief of these are that only highly trained and resolute troops can tackle these enemy men who are skilful in defense and have it all over even the best infantry when unsupported by mechanical contrivances.

May Pay Dividends

If these lessons have been learned, then the long and bitter struggle for the coconut plantation on the east coast of New Guinea will pay dividends in the future.

Tonight the Allied troops will be celebrating their victory in the microscopic village that is Buna Mission. In its heyday, it was no more than a few European houses and a collection of natives' huts, with one trading store. It then had neither strategic nor commercial importance.

By now, these habitations have been bombed or shelled to oblivion.

There is, however, strategic importance in this tiny spot on the map as far as this campaign is concerned. Its capture uncovered the left flank of Japanese positions at Sanananda.

Its capture has presented us with the makings of an airfield which will be of first-class importance to our aerial control of this part of New Guinea.

Landing Strips

During the course of this campaign, we hacked a series of landing strips from virgin Kunai grass. These were prerequisites to any offensive on this side of the Owen Stanley Mountains.

Much of the food supplies to provision the forces in the front at Buna and Sanananda were flown to these strips from Port Moresby. But it has been impossible to maintain aircraft on these strips. Air protection had to come back and forth from Port Moresby, some 150 miles away.

But with Buna it is different. The airfield there, a bomb-scarred and shell-pocked as it now is, is accessible to sea, and as long as we maintain our control of the air, it will be possible to build it up into an air base that will still further complicate the Japanese position in New Guinea.

From here, we shall be able to protect more effectively our shipping along the east coast of New Guinea and we shall be able to

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Nazis Under Pressure To Reward Italy

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 5

A Tass dispatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, broadcast by the Moscow Radio, said today that Italy had renewed pressure on Germany to satisfy Italian territorial claims against France.

Tass said that Dino Alfieri, Italian Ambassador to Berlin, had informed Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop particularly that the population of Nice was concerned because the French Riviera region had not yet been incorporated into Italy.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

MEDJEZ-EL-BAB, Tunisia, Jan. 5—The presence of thousands of American and British soldiers around the coastal districts of North Africa has produced marked changes in the community life of the native Arabs. Today one sees none of the normal features of Arab life.

Fields are deserted and there are no signs of life around the farms or stone and straw homes of the Arabs. There are no eight-oxen teams pulling stolidly at plows with a whiplash cracking over their lowered heads, no be-robed Arab families walking solemnly afoot strung out by the roadside, no gray-bearded patriarchs on donkeys, their feet almost trailing the ground.

There are no veiled women trudging with loads of wood on their backs, no market-bound parties on horseback with bulging panniers, no ragged children, no mule-drawn carts, no troops.

Ordinary Arabs do not allow strange activities of the military to disturb the slow-motion tenor of their way—at least no more than necessary for working the new boom in eggs, poultry, tangerines and oranges.

Business Is Good

The upsurge of war to the Arabs' very doorways has brought unprecedented trade to many a cactus-palisaded village now part of an airdrome or alongside an American or British encampment.

The Arab inclination, therefore, is to stay around on the very fringe of or actually within fight-

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Kerosene Supplies Declared Lowest Yet in Greater Boston

With prospects of continuing cold weather, and with supplies of kerosene "the lowest they have been up to the present time," residents of Greater Boston who depend upon this type of fuel for heating and cooking purposes today faced a situation that is rapidly growing more desperate.

It was learned at the Boston Ice Company this morning, where kerosene is distributed to house-to-house peddlers, that only 3,000 gallons were available for distribution. This was quickly disposed of, being divided among 30 peddlers who received 100 gallons each. Many were unable to obtain even a drop, and with their sales frequently running to between 2,000 and 3,000 gallons each a day, the 100 gallons which some were fortunate enough to obtain did not even cover emergency deliveries.

Declaring that "the kesosene supplies are the lowest they have been up to the present time," Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, whose office has been besieged with telephone calls from people whose homes are without any heat whatsoever, said:

"We are making every effort to locate supplies to relieve this critical situation, but most suppliers' tanks are completely dry of kerosene. Whatever supplies of kerosene we may be able to obtain must be transported here from some other area, which may be in a similar shortage crisis."

Grapple New Phase

Massachusetts officials were grappling with a new phase of the acute petroleum shortage today following the announcement yesterday that the State's supply of kerosene and bunker oil had run dry.

A temporary respite in the new emergency was provided when 40,000 barrels of the heavy oil used in industrial and commercial plants was released under an order by J. L. Sauer, Acting Petroleum Administrator, to whom Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appealed yesterday by telephone.

To prevent the use of domestic grade fuel oil by commercial users, the Governor issued Executive Order No. 46 prohibiting such sales to assure heat for families first.

This order was along the lines of one signed recently by Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island when bunker oil users began to use range and fuel oil during a bunker shortage in that State, the Governor explained.

So critical is the bunker oil situation, the Governor disclosed, that

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Sedition Charges Amplified; Grand Jury Indicts Six More

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Tracing an alleged nation-wide conspiracy to undermine American morale from within, reaching back to Hitler's rise to power in 1933, the Department of Justice today disclosed a fuller statement of the evidence on which a Federal grand jury has now indicted 33 persons and the New York Evening Enquirer, Inc. on charges of sedition.

The prospect that even more names will be added to the growing list was seen today in the fact that William Power Maloney, special prosecutor, asked for and received a 30-day continuance of the District of Columbia grand jury.

Mr. Maloney, a special assistant to the Attorney General, announced that the Justice Department "is continuing its investigations of seditious practices." He said he expected that the biggest sedition trial thus far in the war, likely to last four to six weeks, would begin toward the last of the month. The maximum penalty is 30 years in prison and a $20,000 fine each.

The new action, besides adding six more defendants to the 28 indicted by a different grand jury on July 21 last, contains additional allegations concerning the scope and extent of the alleged conspiracy, named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant, Ulrich Fleischlauer of Erfurt, Germany, and increased from 50 to 88 the number of publications and documents used by the group in propagandizing the nation's armed forces.

The new defendants are George E. Deatherage, Mrs. Lois de Lafayette Washburn, Frank W. Clark, Paquita de Shismareff, Frank K. Ferenz and the New York Evening Enquirer, a corporation headed by William Griffin.

Specific Accusations

Under both indictments the defendants are charged with a nation-wide conspiracy to:

1. Interfere with, impair and influence the loyalty, morale and discipline of the military and

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Old American Sweet For Two Princesses

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 5

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose each have received a typically-American gift from an American admirer:

Two jars of this winter's maple sugar.

The package came from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Russian Front:

Second Nazi Force Imperiled by Pincers

The Red Army's Middle Don pincers were reported closing on a second large German force west of Stalingrad despite counterattacks of fresh Nazi forces hurled into the fight in an attempt to save their hard-pressed forward garrisons.

A powerful force of German tanks and infantry attacked Mon-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

United War Fund Drive Opens; Luce Extols Human Kindness

Declaring that "the American love of freedom now has a job to do," and that the country's zest for progress, if sustained in the postwar world, might be decisive in "setting the march of humanity once more toward a greater and nobler future," Henry R. Luce, Editor-in-Chief of Time, Life, and Fortune magazines, addressed the opening meeting of the Special Gifts Division of the Greater Boston United War Fund at Symphony Hall last night.

The opening meeting, which included a concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the conductorship of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, also was addressed by Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the Fund, and Charles Francis Adams, President of the Fund. The Orchestra donated its service for the occasion, and solicitation in the Special Gifts Division will start throughout Greater Boston today. The general campaign will open on Jan. 21, and will continue through Feb. 10.

Three characteristics mark the American spirit, Mr. Luce asserted. They are: "Love of freedom, a sense of project, and faith in God and moral order. We are finding that no tolerable existence is possible on this planet that is not founded upon moral order," he added.

"You assemble here tonight to undertake a vast project of human kindness," Mr. Luce told the gathering of more than 2,000 men and women who shared the first step toward the campaign's goal of $7,800,000.

"This has been your custom for many years. In this project—an example to all other cities—you showed forth the true patriotism of peace. But this year the reach of your project extends beyond anything known before.

"Your project extends to the whole world—to your kith and kin in uniform wherever they may be tonight, and they may be anywhere—but not only to them, for your human kindness robustly seeks to cross every boundary line of race or creed or nation."

Referring to what he called "a sense of project," Mr. Luce added that "we Americans have a special sense of project because we, ourselves, were always a project. The Mayflower was a project even before it sailed, and Massachusetts became a project when the Mayflower went home in the wintry seas. Connecticut was a project. Virginia and South Carolina were projects. We were always a project.

"Long before the States took their majestic names, the Appalachians were a project. Ohio and the lakes and the rivers and the prairies and the mountains again—and again, another sea! And always the project ahead seemed more compelling, more imperative, than all that had been achieved.

"But there is above all, of course, one project—the project of establishing a just and durable peace. When the war is over, the multitudes will be yearning for the success of that project. Yet, even now you can feel here and in the United Nations a lack of confident hope.

"In a postwar world, ravaged with hatred and hunger and disease, the grand projects of world peace may evoke only suspicion and apathy. If at that time America falls back, cynical and weary, where will any faith be found?

"If, on the contrary, we can bring to the world our zest of achievement—our way of saying it must be done, therefore it can be done—then our enthusiasm, our sense of project, may be decisive in turning back the engulfing tides of despair and setting the march of humanity once more toward a greater and nobler future."

Warning United War Fund workers that they "must not fail," Mr. Cabot said: "We will never have the peoples of the world stay at peace with each other until the intelligent and humanitarian spirit of the Community Fund becomes world-wide in scope. We have pointed the finger of 'too little too late' at many others. Let us not make the same mistake. Our battle cry must be: 'Give enough, soon enough!' "

Mr. Adams discussed the United Service Organizations and the United Nations Relief—both a part of the Greater Boston United War Fund this year. He predicted that the peace which will follow this war will be a "peace of force," and that because of such a "peace of force," a new world will "come through the slow moral growth of mankind."

Tomorrow noon, more than 500 women volunteers from 49 cities and towns of Greater Boston will attend the annual "Dutch Treat" luncheon of the Educational Division of the Fund at the University Club. Chief speaker will be Dr. Martha Isabel Boger Shattuck of Portsmouth, N. H., who will relate her experiences at Pearl Harbor during the Japanese "sneak" attack in December, 1941. Mrs. John A. Moir, Chairman of the Educational Division, will preside.

War Fund Workers Aid Fire Fund

By a Staff Photographer

Families of Victims of East Boston Fire Will Be Helped

A check for the East Boston Firemen's Relief Fund was presented to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this morning on behalf of a number of executives and members of the staff of the Greater Boston United War Fund. The check is the result of personal contributions from War Fund workers made at the 70 Federal Street headquarters. Shown here, left to right: Henry Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the East Boston Fire Fund; Charles C. Cabot, Chairman of the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund; Mayor Tobin, and Jeremiah Mahoney, representing the War Fund workers.

Home-Sharing Plan Ready In Oil Shortage

Civic momentum that has built up the community's civilian-defense organization today is being used to promote a home-sharing plan to avert discomfort in homes whose oil has gone to war.

Under the Division of Civilian Evacuation of the City's Committee on Public Safety, residents of West Roxbury are being asked to file "resettlement cards," with data on housing facilities, so that in an emergency families can double up, explained Mrs. Walter Fleming, division executive for the district which is pioneering in the plan.

"No homes in that area have been found without oil or heat of some kind," she declared in an interview today, "but we are getting ready to provide accommodations for any who want them.

"It's all on a voluntary basis. When a person finds heat getting low, he or she can phone the information center of the Committee on Public Safety, after the plan is in operation, and will be supplied with names of families that can meet their needs.

Arrangements to Be Made

"Persons will make arrangements among themselves as to any financial details of paying for temporary shelter and warmth," Mrs. Fleming said.

"We expect that some hosts will not expect pay, because it may not be long before the host will be looking for temporary care."

Helping Mrs. Fleming launch her program at downtown headquarters of the Committee today were Mrs. Joseph Scanlan, who heads women's activities of the Committee, and John L. Geoghegan, the Committee's Chief Evacuation Officer.

Mr. Geoghegan disclosed that State funds under the Civilian Emergency Relief Fund are available for persons in need of financial help to get oil which may be used to help the plan succeed.

Fine Work Wins Praise

Mrs. Fleming was praised by Mrs. Scanlan, for having done "such fine work" in the recent salvage campaign. Mrs. Fleming, who is the wife of a lieutenant in the City's Fire Department, was a chief yeoman in the Navy during the last war, being one of the first women to sign up for such work.

No known cases of homes now being shared are available, Mrs. Fleming disclosed. The index of facilities is expected to be partially available in a few days.

Tomorrow afternoon she is holding her first organized meeting with a dozen captains in her district, which is one of the 20 districts into which the City is divided for civilian protection activities.

"Volunteers are needed to distribute and help compile the data," she said, requesting women interested to phone district headquarters, at 1850 Center Street, telephone Parkway 7961. This is the headquarters through which the plan will operate, she added.

The resettlement card has blanks to show name, address, number of persons which can be accommodated, number of sleeping rooms, sanitary conditions, cooking and eating facilities, and rate per week if a charge is to be made.

Denial of Salary Increases Halts Inflationary Spiral

Denial of requests for salary increases unwarranted under the new antiinflation law has been begun in New England. Start of this angle of effort to hold down excess purchasing power was reported here today by Frank L. Daylor, head of the Salary Stabilization Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Legitimate requests for salary advances are being approved, Mr. Daylor noted. Probably a thousand salary cases have accumulated, he said, and no definite signs have shown up of a falling off. Applications piled up while the New England Regional Office at 1 State Street was working nights to clear a flood of requests to grant year-end bonuses. Many of the salary cases involve more than one person.

Many Requests Made

"We are turning down requests to give increases every day," said Mr. Daylor. "We are getting such a number of requests that we are bound to refuse some. But the number is not so great as it might be, because many employers have come in to see what the regulations are. We are glad to have them come and give them our ideas. Obviously those who are not entitled to grant a raise do not then apply.

"On the other hand, a great deal of our work is devoted to cases that really need no approval, since the increase sought is legitimate because based on merit within an established salary range. The employer in such cases generally feels that the penalties of the act are so severe that he wants the formal approval of this office.

"The type we are turning down includes cases such as this:

"A comparatively small concern manufacturing civilian machinery and doing an annual volume of some $200,000 a year has been obliged to take on war production in order to stay in business. The war orders may result in an increase of 50 per cent in dollar volume. Prior to taking on the war contracts, adequate salaries had been paid to the executive and administrative group.

"As a result of the war, business profits have been increased, and the executive and administrative group requests increases in salary commensurate with the increase in dollar volume and profits. It is urged that the conversion from civilian to war work has materially increased the work of the executives and administrators.

Insufficient Information

"However the increase in dollar volume and earnings and extra work are not of themselves sufficient cause for increasing salaries. The reason for this is that it was the intention of Congress to stabilize salaries at the level prevailing on Oct. 3, 1942. All of the conditions on which the request for increased salaries is predicated were present on Oct. 3, 1942. Therefore approval of the increase would nullify the intent of Congress and Executive Order 9,250 of President Roosevelt dealing with stabilization as a check on inflation.

"One of the most potent reasons we turn down requests is insufficient information. 'Give us the full story of each case so that we can act intelligently,' is the massage we would like to get to all employers. If they are entitled to give a raise, we want to approve it. If they are not entitled to, we want to turn it down, but we don't want to do this unless we have the whole story.

"We are not a Christmas tree or a Scrooge either. Employers are entitled to give raises of salary as a matter of right or they are not. The rules are simple.

"Here is a typical case we don't turn down:

"An employer who was formerly engaged in civilian production has converted to war production and greatly increased his personnel. This necessitates moving foremen into positions as superintendents. Having an established salary rate for the superintendent's position, no approval of increased compensation for the foreman as an individual is necessary as long as it does not exceed the salary rate established for the superintendent's position.

Within Established Scale

"In the case of the superintendent, if he has been moved along to a higher executive position, his salary may be increased within the range of salary established for such executive positions.

"Here is another case we do not disapprove:

"An individual has started in business and has incorporated. He has begun in a modest way with very little capital and has drawn only a bare living because he preferred to let what would be the balance of an adequate salary remain in the business to bolster up its working capital. Obviously in a situation such as this no real salary rate has been established, and to force a continuance would be a gross inequity. The regulations specifically provide for the correction of inequities, and in this case an increase in the salary previously drawn would be approved up to the amount of salary for similar jobs in this area.

"All the foregoing applies to salary rates for jobs rather than to the income of individuals. Thus there is no bar to an individual getting more money in the case of a promotion or merit within established rates for a particular job."

The Salary Stabilization Unit was set up primarily to administer an Act of Congress of Oct. 3, 1942 designed to aid in preventing inflation, and President Roosevelt's executive order immediately following which created the office of Economic Stabilization Director. No increase in salary rate, or decrease below $5,000, can be made without approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

State Surplus Is Largest In Several Years

Massachusetts entered its new fiscal year Dec. 1 with the largest cash surplus in many years, it was disclosed by Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance.

At the close of business on Nov. 30, end of the 1941-42 fiscal year, the State had a cash surplus of $5,479,218, a total greater by $1,333,998 than on the corresponding date in 1941, Mr. Foster said.

There was a $3,787,963 surplus in the general fund and a surplus of $1,691,255 in the highway fund at the year's end, the Administration and Finance Chairman said. This, he pointed out, will give the State a substantial amount for working capital as it enters the 1942-43 fiscal year.

During the last fiscal year the State collected $88,292,507. General fund collections totaled $64,464,797 and highway fund collections amounted to $25,827,710.

The Legislature authorized expenditures totaling $93,686,210—$64,307,862 from the general fund and $29,378,948 from the highway fund—of which $6,627,701 was reverted to the Treasury, not having been used.

Of the general fund appropriations $1,665,362 reverted to the Treasury and $4,962,339 of the highway fund allotments were not spent.

Total expenditures in the last fiscal year totaled $87,058,509—$62,641,900 from the general fund and $24,416,609 from the highway fund.

As of Dec. 1, the Governor's Emergency Wartime Fund, which was originally $7,000,000 showed a balance of $3,300,000. The account for old-age expenditures, for which the last Legislature appropriated $4,250,000, showed a cash balance of $2,400,000.

Tobin Presses Safety Merger In Message to City Council

The merger of Boston's protective and licensing agencies into a Municipal Department of Public Protection that would channel responsibility for the Fire, Building and Police Departments and the Boston Licensing Board to one head was urged by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin yesterday in his annual message to the City Council.

A substantial part of the address was devoted to recommendations for the improvement of public safety laws growing out of the Cocoanut Grove disaster. The Mayor indicated that he would suggest the creation of the new department to the incoming State Legislature and, in addition, seek monthly, rigid inspections of restaurants and night clubs such as the Grove.

Declaring that there was no doubt of "the compelling necessity" for such inspections, Mayor Tobin told the Council that he was in complete agreement with the recent finding of the Suffolk County Grand Jury of the need for more effective co-ordination between departments responsible for inspections that would insure public safety.

"If there is any lesson that should have been learned from this disaster, it is that there should be a complete co-ordination of the efforts of all the licensing and protective departments of the City of Boston," he declared. "All our forces should be marshaled under one head and all agencies should be subject to a single centralized control."

Divided Authority

The Mayor reminded the City Councilors of the divided authority peculiar, perhaps to Boston, that finds the Police Commissioner and the Licensing Board appointed by and responsible to the State while serving the citizens of Boston. The Building and Fire Departments are under the direction of the city administration.

"There are two ways in which effective co-operation can be achieved," the Mayor said. "One is to place all four departments under the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The other is to place these departments under the City Government of Boston.

"It is not logical to deny Boston her right of home rule. The reasonable solution would seem to be the placing of the Police Department and the Licensing Board under the direction of the City Government."

In view of this solution the Mayor briefly outlined a Municipal Department of Public Protection, that would be headed by a Commissioner, presumably an appointee of the Mayor. The proposed department would include the Police Department, the Licensing Board, the Fire Department and the Building Department.

These, in turn, would be called divisions and would be headed by deputy commissioners. The deputy commissioner of the Licensing Board, which would continue as a three-man body, would be the chairman of the Board, the Mayor said.

He suggested that legislation necessary to establish such a department be enacted as rapidly as possible, indicating that if the changes in the safety laws that were suggested did occur, he would delegate the powers now vested in him to license theaters and public halls to the Boston Licensing Board, or, as proposed, the licensing division.

The Mayor further suggested that the maximum salaries for Police Department patrolmen and Fire Department privates, now $2,100 a year, be increased to $2,300 at the same time maintaining the present work weeks for both departments.

Affect 2,780 Men

The salary increases would affect approximately 1,980 patrolmen and 900 privates while corresponding advances in pay would be allowed to all officers in the Police Department below the rank of captain and in the Fire Department below the rank of District Chief.

The work of the Ration Board and the Public Safety Committee in their wartime activities were praised by the Mayor, who pointed out that despite increasing costs of materials and supplies the expense of operating the city has been "consistently reduced with definite accomplishments in improving and strengthening the financial structure."

"The business of the city has been greatly affected by the war," Mayor Tobin said, while noting the fact that any decreases in ordinary services performed have been more than made up in the activities of various departments in national defense. These include Public Works, Park, Schoolhouse, Traffic, Soldiers' Relief and Registry.

"During the last year, emergency compensation allotments were provided to the amount of $100 per year to each employee receiving less than $2,480 a year but more than $1,500 a year," the Mayor stated. "Over 12,000 employees were affected by this compensation change and the cost to the city was in excess of $1,200,000." The 1943 allotment will be about $1,700,000, including school department employees, or about $1.20 on the tax rate.

Despite this emergency allotment, comparisons of wage and classification schedules with those of other municipalities disclose disparities that ought not to be allowed to prevail, the Mayor said.

"Over and beyond this specific adjustment, it is my intention to request the Manpower Commission to make a study of the salary structure of the City with a view to establishing equitable and uniform compensation standards through City departments," he declared.

"I am pleased to report that definite accomplishments in improving and strengthening the financial structure of the city have been achieved during 1942," he told the Council. "In the year just closed, the outstanding debt of the city was reduced by approximately $5,000,000. As of Dec. 31, 1942, the net funded debt of the city was at the lowest level since 1930. Approximately 85 per cent of the 1942 tax levy was collected during the year."

Council Splits Over Failure To Name President

The Boston City Council was forced to adjourn their first meeting of the year last night without electing a President for the 1943 term. Nine ballots were cast, accomplishing nothing more tangible than a split in the present membership of 20.

Two Councilors, Maurice H. Sullivan and Joseph M. Scannell, lacked a single vote of the 12 necessary for election on two of the ballots cast during what proved to be a stormy session that came to an end only after Councilor Charles I. Taylor had started a filibuster by reading a city report of the 1940 administration.

The Council, however, did give a first reading to an order permitting the Mayor to borrow up to $40,000,000 on short-term notes for municipal operating expenses during 1943 pending the receipt of taxes and other revenue, and authorized the transfer of $23,000 from the contingent fund to finance the operation of the Municipal Employment Bureau.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight; 20-25 miles per hour winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire: Continued cold tonight. Snow storms in northern section. Moderate to fresh winds.

Vermont: Snow storms. Continued cold tonight. Moderate to fresh winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Continued cold tonight. Light snow in the Berkshires. Moderate to fresh winds.

Rhode Island: Continued cold tonight. Moderate to fresh winds.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:16 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 11:34 a. m.; height 11.7 feet.

Governor Would End Division Of Authority on Public Safety

The incoming Bay State legislature will be asked by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to clarify existing statutes to eliminate division of authority in enforcing measures pertaining to the safety of persons in places of public assembly, it was disclosed in a prepared statement released by the Governor.

The Governor said he had conferred wth Mayor Maurce J. Tobin, the Boston Licensing Board, and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty before preparing his recommendations which will be presented in his inaugural message Thursday.

"My sole immediate concern is future protection of our people assembled in public places," the Governor declared.

"To this end I have talked with members of the Boston Licensing Board and discussed with them a new form of conditional license which they are issuing to common victualers," the Governor's statement said. "Holding of this license depends upon the licensee's supplying the Board with a statement from a reputable architect or builder, that building and fire regulations have been met. Even a license granted conditionally after such assurances may be revoked if the building or fire department reports cause to do so. I believe this step to be a big improvement.

"Also I talked with Police Commissioner Timilty who assured me that his department is giving and will continue to give immediate attention to every request for action by the licensing board," the statement continued.

"I likewise talked with Mayor Tobin. He informed me that the building and fire departments of the city of Boston were making every effort to inspect thoroughly and as promptly as possible all places holding licenses. He said that their inspections of fire hazards were covering a much wider field than night clubs and taverns.

"These administrative steps, I believe, go as far as possible under the existing laws for the protection of the public in licensed establishments in the city of Boston. Beyond this I shall recommend to the Legislature such revision of the laws as may be necessary to eliminate division of authority and to fix the responsibility for administration."

Four State Departments and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety were authorized today to co-operate with Federal authorities in development of a program to care for the children of women who may be employed in war industries or engaged in other activities related to the war effort.

In an Executive Order, the 47th issued under his wartime powers, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall authorized the Commissioners of Public Welfare, Public Health, Education, and Labor and Industries to apply for and accept any funds which may be made available by the Federal Government for the care of children whose mothers are in war jobs.

Under the Order, the four State Departments and the Committee would co-operate among themselves and with other public and private agencies in the Commonwealth in providing suitable day care for children and in administering and assisting in the establishment of proper facilities for their protection.

The Governor's Order designated the State Treasurer as custodian of any funds allotted by the Federal Government, the funds to be expected without specific appropriation on the order of the Commissioner having jurisdiction over that part of the program for which the funds have been allotted.

Work Insurance Rates Cut 7.1 P. C. In Massachusetts

Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington has announced an aggregate reduction of $800,000 in workmen's compensation insurance premiums in Massachusetts, affecting nearly all such insured in the Commonwealth.

The new rates, involving an overall decrease of 7.1 per cent, were approved for application to new and renewal business effective Dec. 31, the Commissioner said.

Increases averaging less than 5 per cent, he said, were approved for 66 classifications. The reductions affected 529 classes.

"A careful review of the experience on the smaller risks, particularly those subject to minimum premium charges, disclosed the necessity for a reduction in the computation of the minimum premium," Commissioner Harrington said.

Compensation rates have been reduced annually in Massachusetts since 1936, the current cut making cumulative reduction about 31 per cent, the Commissioner said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "American Miniatures" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Coast Guard's Appeal for Radio Operators Urgent

An urgent appeal for radio operators and technicians was issued today by Lieut. George A. Downing, personnel procurement officer for the United States Coast Guard in this district.

Lieutenant Downing directed his appeal particularly to radio "ham" license holders and those with experience on the technical side of radio. Petty officer ratings, dependent on experience, are still available for candidates between the ages of 38 and 55 years, Lieut. Downing said.

Kerosene Supply Lowest Yet

Continued from Page 1

Boston College would have had to close today had it not been for the "loan" of about 1,000 gallons from a commercial user who already had the oil in its own tanks. Part of the Boston College property has been converted to coal, it was learned, but it is believed impossible to completely convert.

Governor Saltonstall told newsmen yesterday that the State's distribution system breaks down when there are less than 5,000,000 barrels of bunker oil in the New England states.

"For example," he said, "Springfield may have bunker oil tomorrow while Boston may be out and the next day the situation may be reversed. It is impossible to supply the State unless that amount is on hand."

Both the Governor and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Conservator, refused to estimate the State's daily consumption of bunker oil saying that it was a military secret. Although they admitted that some bunker oil is coming in they would not disclose how much.

More than 200 Boston schools have been converted from oil to coal, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin reported today, leaving only eight depending upon oil. The latter are: South Boston, English, and East Boston high schools (the latter uses some coal) and Moss Hill, Robert Gould Shaw, Louis Prang, Patrick Campbell, and Simon Curran grade schools. These eight can't be completely converted, he said. Word of this achievement was sent to the City's Committee on Public Safety, to help in arranging school space for temporary shelter of neighboring families against cold.

Meanwhile John J. Walsh, Chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, has ordered a city-wide canvass of homes to determine who will be willing to provide shelter for neighbors who may be without fuel in days to come. It will start in the Roslindale-West Roxbury district and will be carried on by women enrolled in the 20 neighborhood information and registration offices operated by the Committee.

Criticising skiers who used their cars to drive to distant slopes last Sunday increasing motor traffic 25 per cent above the previous Sunday in the Lee skiing region, Colonel Sullivan suggested they would do better to "go to the nearest recruiting station and join the ski troops."

"It is a sad commentary on the patriotism of those drivers involved," the fuel conservator said. "They openly disregarded the Governor's request to eliminate pleasure driving over the New Year's week-end and subsequent Sundays."

Boston Pupils Clearing Streets

High-school boys were clearing the streets of downtown Boston today, excused from classes and employed as snow shovelers by the City's Board of Public Works.

Commissioner George G. Hyland explained that 250 youths had registered a month ago, because of the then-impending manpower shortage. They were put to work today at 62½ cents an hour.

A Banner for Banner Production

By a Staff Photographer

Patriotism on the Industrial Front

Holding the Army-Navy "E" pennant for outstanding war production at the Converse Rubber Company in Malden, Mass., are (left to right) Maj. H. R. Battley, representing the Army; Daniel Healy, President of the Local Union, who accepted in behalf of employees; Henry C. Berlin, President of the Company, who accepted in behalf of management, and Lieut. Commander Charles C. Pyne, representing the Navy. Ceremonies last night in Malden High School included presentation of "E" pins for workers' lapels.

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Call of North Americans By Mexican Army 'Normal'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's action in making North Americans resident in Mexico subject to military service in Mexico's armed forces is regarded among North American circles here as a normal move taken to maintain Mexico's sovereignty.

The decree signed by President Avila Camacho providing for obligatory military service in Mexico's armed forces of all foreign residents of co-belligerent countries living here is similar to the attitude of the United States toward foreigners in its territory. Large numbers of Mexican residents in the United States, as well as other foreigners of countries in war with us, are rendering military service in the United States forces, and many are even now fighting on various fronts.

If Mexico now wishes to apply reciprocally a decree similar to that of the United States, it is within her legal rights in doing so, according to informed sources. It is true that Mexico finds no pressing need at present for whatever number of foreign residents are available, since it is only beginning conscription and is calling only 18-year-old youths. But the decree is regarded as a necessary move to maintain national dignity.

The decree will apply primarily to North American residents here or persons of both American and Mexican nationality. It will apply also to Cubans. It exempts all countries who ratified Article 3 of the Havana Covenant on Conditions of Foreigners signed on Feb. 20, 1928. The United States did not ratify this article and Cuba did not ratify the Covenant as a whole. Canada was not present at the Congress, but the Mexican decree expressedly excepts Canadians as well as citizens from all countries outside the western hemisphere.

Some "Touchy" Questions

Mexico's action, although considered justifiable, raises a number of "touchy" questions which have led to the expectation by many that an agreement may be reached between the United States and Mexican governments similar to that between the United States and Canada. This understanding with Canada provides for elective service under the flag of either country. Now that conscription in Mexico has actually begun, such a possibility becomes more feasible, it is pointed out. This would permit Mexicans in the United States to service either here or there and the same for United States residents in Mexico. Because of better living conditions and higher pay most North Americans would prefer to serve in the forces of the United States.

At present the official attitude of the United States Consulates in Mexico is that persons technically eligible for service in Mexico's forces under Mexico's laws will have no ground for protest if drafted.

This position matches the Mexican one toward service of its citizens in the United States forces. To date, however, the United States has made no legal concession in regard to loss of citizenship which equals the liberal one made recently by Mexico. Mexico now permits military service of her nationals living in the United States in the forces there without loss of Mexican citizenship.

The attitude of the United States Department is that a person of dual nationality (American and Mexican) in Mexico by voluntarily entering or serving in the Mexican forces expatriates himself, even though he does not take the service oath. The ruling up to this point would not set up difficulties, for most Americans here will be drafted probably rather than volunteer their services. The ruling continues, however, to specify that residence in Mexico is sufficient to establish service in the Mexican forces as voluntary, even though the individual protests and requests exemption. In other words, if a person of dual nationality resides in Mexico, his entry into or service in the Mexican Army will be considered voluntary.

This does not apply to persons residing in the United States who are merely passing through Mexico or are here temporarily. If such persons are pressed into service their entry will be regarded as involuntary even though they are required to take the oath of military service.

Despite the legal stand, it is questioned by North Americans here if a resident drafted into the Mexican forces would really lose his citizenship if the case should be brought up in United States courts. It is believed such an attitude would not be upheld.

Meanwhile, it is understood the whole problem of reciprocal military service is under discussion between Mexican and United States officials and that final arrangements have not yet been made. Whatever emerges the hope is expressed in various North American quarters here that the laws of one of the two countries will catch the scattered draft evaders here from the United States expecting to sit the war out in comfort.

Brazil Takes Over Submarine Chaser

Official United States Navy

Good Neighbor Policy at Work Against Axis Nations

A Brazilian officer reads his orders to the crew that has taken over one of the three submarine chasers newly transferred to the Brazilian Navy by the United States Navy. Standing at the microphones is Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, commander of the Gulf Sea Frontier. At his right is Col. Charles G. Mettler, interview officer of the Army Air Force. To the Admiral's left, wearing glasses, is Commander Harold Reuben Cox, chief of the Brazilian Naval Mission to the United States.

Ration Books Depend On Tire Inspection

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

The Office of Price Administration said Jan. 4 that neither gasoline ration books nor tires would be issued in the future to motorists who fail to have their tires inspected by Jan. 31.

All car owners, regardless of the kind of rationing book they have, are required to have their first tire inspection by the end of this month.

Neutral Swiss Feel Pressure Of Nazi Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The trials and burdens through which Switzerland, the only island of democracy in Europe except Sweden, is still maintaining its physical immunity from the war are described in a survey published today by the Foreign Policy Association.

Since the invasion of Poland in 1939 Switzerland's neutrality has been costing it about $1,000,000 a day for national defense, Ernest S. Hediger, Economic Analyst of the Association's Research Staff, finds.

The overwhelming majority of Swiss citizens has taken a strong stand against totalitarian ideologies and their feelings, though prudently restrained, are declared to be clearly on the side of the anti-Axis forces.

Should the war continue for several years, the country's reserves of credit and commodities might be completely depleted, the report declares.

Faces Double Blockade

"Disruption of international trade has inflicted a severe blow to the Swiss economy," it says. "Subjected to what amounts to a double blockade, Swiss industries find it increasingly hard to obtain the required raw materials, as well as the permits and shipping space needed for their world-wide markets.

"As Germany both delivers and controls the raw materials and fuels which are indispensable to Swiss industry, it dictates the conditions of exchange and decides which commodities are to be exported to Switzerland. Profiting from its monopoly, Germany reduces the real value of its exports (as compared with the real value of imports) by one-sided price increases against which the Swiss can do very little.

"Thus, in reality if not in figures, Switzerland is increasingly the loser. This situation undoubtedly fits into the 'continental system' of economy built up by the Nazis.

"It must be recognized that the position of Switzerland is extraordinarily difficult, since a refusal to grant further credits to Germany might bring about a complete stoppage of Swiss industries and disruption of the economic life of the country. Under the circumstances, the Swiss no doubt consider trade with Germany the lesser of two evils.

Worse Since November

"Since November, 1942, when the German Army completed its occupation of France, the material situation of Switzerland has become more critical than ever. With both its remaining supply lines crossing territory directly occupied by the Axis, the latter is in a position to strangle Switzerland's economic life.

"The Axis could also occupy the country and probably overcome Swiss resistance fairly quickly. The Swiss are confident, however, that this will not happen—at least, not so long as the Axis needs the vital railroads between Germany and Italy.

"With fuel and food rations low, their cities and villages blacked out, and a large part of their manpower under arms, the Swiss consider the war as a transitory period of danger, restrictions and hard life, during which their country must strive to keep going. Meanwhile, the discussions of social planning on a world-wide scale and of Swiss postwar plans regularly broadcast from Switzerland prove that they are looking to the time when they will once more be able to collaborate with the rest of the world."

Bolivia Foils Nazi Attempt To Disrupt Production of Tin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Nazi-directed efforts to stop production of tin for the United Nations are believed to have been foiled by President Paeñaranda's quick declaration of a state of siege following labor disturbances in Bolivia's principal mining areas.

The Government claimed to have captured documents from the Izquierdista Revolucionario (Leftist Revolutionary) Party which showed that plans were prepared for subversive operations throughout the country, to hold up every kind of production. Dr. Hans Kempski, a German medical doctor, was arrested for alleged complicity in promoting the subversive plan.

Dr. Kempski entered Bolivia two years ago and recently obtained employment with the State Oil Company. It is said that he was associated with plans to foment labor disturbances all over the country, so that the Army would be forced to spread out its forces. The scheme was then to aim a blow at the Government itself in La Paz.

The threats to the mines, however, caused most anxiety and were principally responsible for the extreme step of declaring a state of siege. La Paz, Oruro, Potosí, Cochabamba and Sucre were the districts affected, but the only actual strike took place in the Patiño Mines at Cataví, principal tin-producers, where miners downed tools in protest against the company's food supply system, demanding a 100 per cent wage increase. Having received no word from their leaders, workers believed them to be imprisoned, and proceeded to the city "plaza" where they attacked a police patrol, one miner being injured accidentally.

The strikers refused government arbitration, their leaders failing to appear at a mediation meeting with government representatives. According to the Minister of Labor, the disturbances were due to Nazi influence working through the "Izquierdista Revolucionario." Stoppage of Bolivian tin production, essential to the war effort of the United Nations, was the principal reason for the strike, it being stated in Government circles that several Nazi union leaders received orders by radio direct from Berlin.

The presidential decree declaring a state of siege said it was the duty of the Executive to guarantee national tin production, which was pledged by agreements with friendly nations engaged in the defense of democracy. "The Army," according to the decree, "will safeguard mining and industrial production, and will guarantee transport and other accessory activities."

Latest information from Cataví states that calm has been restored and the workers have returned to the mines.

The presidential intention to exhibit a firm governing hand with malcontents was demonstrated but a few days prior to the mining outbreak. General Peñaranda announced a settlement of the Standard Oil confiscation issue with the payment of $1,725,000 which the Government is paying out of the $17,000,000 loan for national development obtained from the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

He said frankly, that this payment had to be made—and it was small enough, in his opinion—to open up North American credit again for Bolivian industrial expansion. He asked Bolivians to look intelligently upon a "serious national question" and to judge governmental acts with a "minimum of good faith." The government would not allow the issue to be exploited for political purposes and the President hinted that his Government would know how to deal with "unjustified agitation" and to "defend institutional order, the basis of tranquility and progress."

With this determined statement most Bolivians consider that the long-debated Standard Oil issue—arising from earlier State confiscation of the American company's properties—has been disposed of, at least for the duration of the war.

Caroline O'Day

Rye, N. Y., Jan. 5 (AP)—Former Congresswoman Caroline O'Day, four times elected Democratic Representative-at-Large from New York State, who passed on yesterday at her home here, first went to Congress in 1934 and gave up pacifism when Hitler's aims became clear. She retired on Dec. 31, 1942.

Mrs. O'Day hated war and frequently said that if the United States should become embroiled in a war, "I would just kiss my children good-by and start off for Leavenworth."

The 1940 session of Congress thus presented this ardent peace worker with many difficult decisions. She voted for bills to strengthen the nation's defenses, but opposed the draft.

As Congresswoman, she frequently took the floor to promote social legislation.

Her first campaign for Congress attracted nationwide attention when Mrs. Roosevelt took the stump for her.

In 1936, when a group of women carried a petition for peace to the International Conference for Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires, Mrs. O'Day represented the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Axis Charges White Book Is 'White Lie'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Sputtering angrily over disclosures in the State Department's White Book, the Axis radio accuses President Roosevelt of issuing the document to avoid congressional criticism of "continual American defeats."

The Federal Communications Commission said that its listening post had picked up radiocasts from Berlin, Rome and Tokyo, seeking to blame the war on the President's "diplomatic policies" and claiming the White Book was "full of lies."

The book, issued over the week end by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and revealing that the Japanese planned months in advance for "a surprise mass attack on Pearl Harbor," was declared by the Berlin Radio to represent "a clever Roosevelt move for home consumption."

Berlin called the book "Roosevelt's white lie book" and asserted, the F. C. C. said, it "has already been criticized by some representatives of Congress."

Tokyo confined its radiocasts on the subject to German reaction and quoted the Berlin Radio as declaring the White Book "full of lies and thievery" and an effort by the President to head off criticism from the new Congress for "American defeats," the agency added.

F. C. C. said Rome broadcasts interpreted the White Book as evidence that the President had "thrown his country into war" when it was unprepared.

The White Book, issued by the State Department to promote "a clearer understanding" of war problems, said Ambassador Joseph C. Grew informed the Department on Jan. 27, 1941, that Japan planned the surprise attack in case of "trouble" with the United States.

Pacific Machinists Must Keep Extra-Work Pacts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The White House disclosed Jan. 4 that President Roosevelt, mentioning a refusal to abide by agreements for work on Saturdays and Sundays, had directed the East Bay Union of Machinists, Oakland, Calif., and the International Association of Machinists, San Francisco, to conform with the amended Pacific Coast shipbuilding and ship repair stabilization agreements.

He issued the order in a telegram dated Jan. 1, addressed to officers and members of the unions and to Harry Hook and E. F. Dillon, business agents, at San Francisco.

Byrd Committee to Probe Huge U. S. Land Purchases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—An investigation of the Government's wartime purchase of millions of acres of land will be made by the Joint Committee of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, Chairman, announced today.

Senator Byrd told reporters the Committee would call before it soon Norman M. Littell, Assistant Attorney General in the Lands Division of the Justice Department, for questioning about his asserted statement that the Government contemplated the eventual purchase of 30,000,000 acres, an area equal in size to all of New England.

In a statement last night criticizing the War Department's purchase of the Stevens Hotel in Chicago for $5,500,000 for its conversion into a training center, Senator Byrd said such acquisitions were sure to "present a great problem of postwar liquidation."

Altogether, he declared, the Department has bought six hotels, a school and a private hospital for use as permanent military hospitals, and has leased six other hotels, two schools and three private hospitals as temporary military hospitals.

"As government ownership is a direct step toward state socialism, it would seem to me that property needed for the present emergency should be leased if possible, and not directly purchased," Senator Byrd declared.

In a letter, Senator Byrd disputed the contention of Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, that the Stevens Purchase was "a sound business venture."

The Stevens and the 47-room Shark River Hotel at Neptune, N. J., costing $30,510, were purchased for conversion to permanent hospitals for possible transfer later to the Veterans' Administration, with the purchase prices, were:

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., $3,300,000; Miami Biltmore, Coral Gables, Fla., $895,000; Nautilus, Miami Beach, Fla., $600,000; Don-ce-Sar, St. Petersburg, Fla., $44,000; El Mirador, Palm Springs, Calif., $425,000; and Eastman, Hot Springs, Ark., $510,000.

The two hotels figuring in condemnation proceedings for the same use were listed by Mr. Patterson as the 600-room "Chicago Beach Hotel, Illinois," appraised at $900,000, and the Forest Hills, Augusta, Ga., appraised at $400,000.

The 525-room Battle Creek Sanitorium, Battle Creek, Mich., was purchased for $2,250,000 and the 500-room National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Md., also to be a permanent hospital, was acquired for $855,000.

Other schools bought outright were the Arlington Hall College, Arlington, Va., at $650,000 for use in connection with department headquarters at Washington, and Harrisburg Academy, Harrisburg, Pa., at $300,000 for an air force training school.

Leased for use as temporary hospitals were Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N. Y.; Willowbrook School, Long Island, N. Y.; Butler Hospital, Butler, Pa.; St. Louis University, Hawaii; Carr's Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Miami Battle Creek, Miami Springs, Fla., and the Pancoast, Pancoast Annex, Tower, Gulf Stream and Floridian Hotels at Miami Beach.

The report did not name the other hotels leased or give the amount of the rental for those named. Senator Byrd asked Mr. Patterson to send him the rental price of all the 475 hotels leased and "such other information as would be pertinent."

1,940 Czech Citizens Executed by Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Using the Germans' own announcements as a basis for its figures, the Czech government in exile reports that a total of 1,940 Czech citizens, including 137 women, had been executed during the past year.

The number, it was explained, did not include those killed in the villages of Lidice and Lezaky, which were razed by the Germans, nor the many Jews slain outright or who died of wounds received in anti-Jewish drives.

A total of 72,000 Jews have been deported from Czecho-Slovakia, the report said.

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BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Regional Planning Solves Federal Problems in Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A measure of Federal control may be the best way of handling some of those problems that refuse to respect city and state boundary lines, but governmental authorities are finding that in many cases a solution is regional planning. A survey of activities in this field during 1942 shows a marked increase in dependence on this new political tool.

It isn't "planned economy" these authorities protest, in answer to critics who shy from anything that smacks of Federal regimentation. It is called rather a matter of cooperation in the administration of functions or areas in the interests of those areas, a careful planning aimed at co-ordination, at maximum efficiency, and not the superimposing over present economy of some new economic plan or theory.

The war of course has brought with it many new problems of the kind that flow out over local boundaries. For instance, there's the matter of providing housing for war workers. Zoning restrictions in one community may have to be changed to accommodate the building of houses for persons who work in a plant situated in another community.

Such situations will resolve themselves after the war. But they have directed attention to problems of a permanent nature, and have served to help work out new techniques.

How It Works Within Cities

Within metropolitan areas, says the American Society of Planning Officials here, regional plan machinery has been used to meet problems ranging from the gearing of water systems to expanded wartime demands, to arranging for mass evacuation of civilians in case of enemy attack.

For example, in Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, the Baltimore Area Joint Committee, established in November, 1941, has been tackling problems common to the city and the counties, including streets and highways, zoning, parks, schools, waterworks, and fire protection.

In Cleveland the Regional Planning Association is acting as technical adviser to the Cuyahoa County Defense Council on one of the first civilian evacuation programs perfected.

In Pennsylvania the Harrisburg Regional Planning Commission worked on traffic relief plans in connection with war industries.

In Alabama the Central Planning Committee, including the towns of Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals City, has worked with the Tennessee Valley Authority—itself an example of successful regional administration—on housing for war workers, site selection and plans for future development.

Detroit's Unusual Problems

Detroit is the center of one of those expanding metropolitan areas, just now faced with unusual war problems. Mayor Edward Jeffries has taken note of the "area" nature of these problems by appointing a Regional Planning Committee for the metropolitan defense area.

The Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission has done important space work in making a wartime transportation survey with the object of development of a master transportation plan for the entire Los Angeles area.

The regional offices of the National Resources Planning Board, the New York Regional Planning Association, the Pacific Northwest War Industries Commission, and the Northwest Regional Council have been busy on regional planning programs of substantial scope.

A Midwest Regional Planning Commission, with headquarters in Chicago, was set up during the year by the National Resources Planning Board, and is now at work on an extensive area administrative program. Other such regional offices in California, and New England also have been active in the interests of the areas served.

The Northwest War Industries Commission has surveyed industrial possibilities of that area and made recommendations to the War Production Board, as Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams opened to full production. The Northwest Regional Council has issued its second economic atlas of the region, containing detailed information on population, migration, climate, and industries.

Canned-Food Ration 35-40 Pounds in '43

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

The Agriculture Department said last night that the total amount of canned food for each civilian under the forthcoming rationing program would be between 35.4 to 40.3 pounds for the year 1943.

In a statement, the Department corrected its previous figure of 33 pounds, saying that the new estimate included canned fruits, vegetables, soups, baked beans, and baby food.

"This," the statement said, "clarifies the earlier announcement of 33 pounds per capita for civilian consumption in 1942, which erroneously stated that frozen and dried fruits were included and failed to include canned soups, baked beans, and canned baby foods."

Many a heart is yearning

Many are the hearts that are yearning for loved ones far away—in service somewhere—on land, in the air, on the sea, or underneath. It becomes the patriotic duty of every American without exception, to work unceasingly, to contribute without stint, to sacrifice without restraint, to pray fervently for our righteous cause, to the end that complete victory be achieved and lonely hearts be reunited in a lasting Peace.

Henry W. Reed
CHAIRMAN

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New York Pittsburgh

Roland Hayes Reviews Career Before Book Club of the Union

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union today saw the drama of a great career unfold before them as Edward Weeks, Editor of the Atlantic Monthly, brought from Roland Hayes, distinguished Negro tenor, the account of his life and his rise to world fame as an artist and an outstanding figure among his people. The two men were guests of honor and speakers at the January luncheon arranged by the Book Shop of the Union.

In his introduction, Mr. Weeks pointed out that the reader of history often loses sight of the uncertainty, injustice and prejudice against which pioneers in the past have contended, seeing only the sureness, clarity and grandeur with which they have gone forward—a certainty which we appear not to possess. However, the perplexities were there to be surmounted, he said. Those which faced Roland Hayes as he looked toward a career in music were reviewed with simplicity and moving effect as Mr. Weeks questioned the singer and he sketched the steps with which he climbed to success—success not only as a concert artist but as a trail-blazer for his race.

Approved Singing

Mr. Weeks' first question was "Did your mother approve of your singing?"

The answer was "Yes, of singing; but not of a career as a singer." Mr. Hayes explained, as he does in his recent biography, "Angel Mo' and Her Son, Roland Hayes," that his mother did not believe it was possible for a member of their race to attain distinction on the concert stage. "White people don't want what you have to offer, and your own people won't listen either," she told him.

"When did she give in?" asked Mr. Weeks. It was after his first concert at Symphony Hall, Boston, Mr. Hayes said, and, to the delight of his audience, he sang "Steal Away" as his grandfather had sung it—one of the songs on the program of that recital.

Then came a discussion of the crises in his experience. One was at the time when he discovered, in the midst of his career, that he had been training his voice as a white voice, and that he should not have been: that it had qualities that a white voice did not possess, and that he had a heritage that he should cherish and develop. Then he sang "My Soul Is a Witness," one of the songs that grew out of this period.

Negro Spirituals

Asked whether or not there was still a flow of negro spirituals his answer was "No." There are still to be found many which have not come to light and been recorded, he said, but new ones are not growing up. The spirituals became the blues, ragtime, jazz and "hot" music in their modern adaptation, he said. However, he has more than 100 spirituals in his repertoire. Only recently he found among the papers of his brother, who was a minister, the verses of what he remembered as a sermon that was sung instead of spoken. He is now setting down the music as he recalls having heard it as a child.

Mr. Weeks spoke of Mr. Hayes' work for his own people, how other great Negro singers had followed him to success in concert and how he has striven to open opportunities for talented young people of his race to achieve distinction in whatever field their talents lay.

The program closed with a group of spirituals sung by Mr. Hayes.

Newell Succeeded By Newton Man At So. Portland Yard

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—William S. Newell stepped down last night from the presidency of the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, and was succeeded by Chester L. Churchill, Newton, Mass., construction engineer.

The change in leadership was made, the corporation's directors announced, in the belief that a president who could give full time to the yards, which are building liberty ships for the Maritime Commission, could speed production and effect economies.

Mr. Newell, who is President of the Destroyer-building Bath Iron Works Corp., at Bath, told the directors that his increased responsibilities there precluded devotion of all his time to the South Portland plants.

The directors said that Mr. Newell would continue as one of their number.

Mr. Churchill, who has been directing expansion of the Watertown, Mass., arsenal, was described by the directors as a widely known engineer, administrator and organizer who had gained prominence in the shipbuilding industry for studies of the construction and operation of American shipyards.

Until a month ago the South yards were operated by separate, although affiliated, corporations—the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation, which built freighters for the British in what now is known as the east yard, and then turned to liberty ship construction under a contract held by the South Portland corporation, which was operating the west yard.

The diminutive, aggressive Mr. Newell, one of the nation's prominent shipbuilders, also headed Todd-Bath until the merger.

G.O.P. Women Face Full Program For Thursday Meeting

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts has a full schedule for Thursday. The Political Department, of which Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler is director, is sponsoring another "World Affairs" lecture by Howard Pierce Davis at 11 in the morning.

At 12:30 there will be a County Day luncheon in the French Room. Both old, new, and prospective members will have an opportunity to meet their county chairmen, who represent each county in the State. Following the luncheon, Miss Cora MacKenzie, general manager of the Johnson-Appleby Company, will speak on "Preserved Foods." Mrs. Ralph Sanborn, director of the Club's Membership Department and chairman of the current membership drive, will preside.

Hammond Douglas, recently returned from Egypt, will be the guest and speaker at the dinner-meeting of the Junior and Business Evening Group at 6:30 o'clock. He will describe "The American Field Service at the British Front on the Libyan Desert." He speaks from his own experience in front-line ambulance work during the desert campaign. Mrs. W. G. Curtis is chairman of the affair, which is open to members and their friends.

Old Charlestown Club to Celebrate

The Norumbega Woman's Club of Charlestown will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. in the vestry of the Congregational Church. Past Presidents who will review the outstanding events of their regimes include Mrs. Edgar Patry, Mrs. Helen Fales, Mrs. Walter Crawford, Mrs. Westra Higgins, Mrs. Lillian Hanson, and Miss Anne Mellish.

There will be a musical program by the Haydn Irish Harp Duo. Mrs. Leon W. Crockett, hostess, will be assisted by Mrs. Franklin Kronenberg, Mrs. Ernest Burwood, and Miss Florence Brock. Mrs. Timothy J. Reardon, President, will conduct the meeting.

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Cohen to Address Alliance Française

Prof. Gustave Cohen, visiting professor at Yale University, will speak on "Famous Frenchmen I Have Known" at the meeting of the Alliance Française on Saturday at 3:30 p. m. at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Professor Cohen, who was formerly at the Sorbonne in Paris, is now Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the École Libre des Hautes Études in New York City.

An eminent scholar and the author of fiction, poetry, and philosophy, he has lectured in many European universities. The subject for which he is perhaps best known is the theater of the Middle Ages. He will be introduced by Mrs. Howard C. Rice, Secretary of the Alliance.

Bates Alumnae To Hold Reception

The Boston Bates Alumnae Club will hold a reception for 1942 graduates on Saturday at 2:15 at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

Dr. Peter Bertocci, Professor of Psychology at Bates, will be the speaker.

The hostesses will be Miss Edith Rideout, Capt. Anne Leathers, MWDC; Miss Kathleen Curry and Miss Claire Wilson. Mrs. Nellie P. Morris and Mrs. Elsie I. Turner will assist in serving.

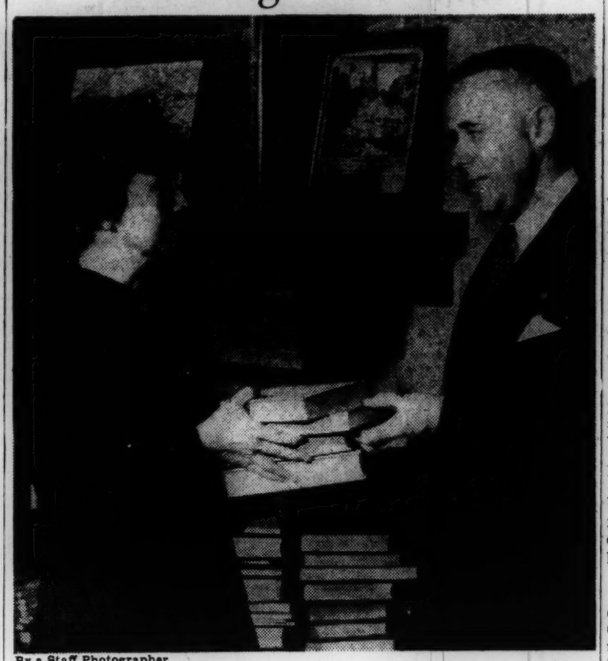
John B. Smith

John B. Smith, who passed on yesterday in Belmont, Mass., laid out the first nine-hole golf course in the history of the game in the United States at Franklin Park for George Wright, early sponsor of the game in this country.

Mr. Smith's part in the founding of golf in the United States came about when he was employed at the Wright & Ditson sporting goods store in Boston. It was in December, 1890, that Mr. Wright, wishing to try out the strange implements of golf which had been shipped to his store by mistake from England, sent Mr. Smith to the Boston Park Commission to obtain permission to play at Franklin Park, and then to the Park to lay out the course for this now famous first game of golf in the United States.

Mr. Smith retired from Wright & Ditson's three years ago, after 55 years of service. He was manager of the golf department for several years, and then became manager of the firm's Providence store.

'Gunning' for Books



By a Staff Photographer

Bay State Leaders in Victory Drive

Massachusetts leaders in the 1943 Victory Book Campaign which opens today: Mrs. Edward C. Wheeler, state chairman of the Women's Division of the United Service Organizations; Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, who is State Director of the campaign to obtain reading material for servicemen.

Two Groups of Women Voters Hear Lanham Act Explained

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The nature of the popularly misunderstood Lanham Act was explained this morning by Dr. Dorothy Nyswander, Regional Supervisor, War Public Services, Federal Works Agency, New York City, who spoke at a joint meeting of the Public Affairs Committee of the Women's City Club and the Boston League of Women Voters.

Designed to protect the health, safety and welfare of men, women and children when those are threatened by the impact of war, the Act does not provide funds to cure the old problems about which we should have done something before, Dr. Nyswander said. While a great variety of service projects are eligible under the Act, these services must be in response to new needs, she said.

Aware that the public thinks of the Act as "that money which is so hard to get" Dr. Nyswander explained that under it the Federal Government is giving funds only to communities that cannot afford to help themselves. If Boston wishes to procure an appropriation its problem, then, is to determine whether or not it can help itself.

Where Needed

"I am sure," she said, "that in view of all the taxes we have to pay, you would want these funds to be hard to get so that they will go only where there is actual need. Where we should be criticised," she added, "is where we are failing to meet a need that does come under the Act."

Service centers for the children of working mothers are one of the new needs provided for under the Act. "Only this last week," Dr. Nyswander said, "funds for these centers have been made available to communities regardless of financial need. The only stipulation is that they must be for children of working women." Boston would be eligible for funds for this purpose, she added.

Dr. Nyswander's job is to interpret the Lanham Act to States in her region and to facilitate the bringing in of funds where a need exists.

Dr. Nyswander was introduced by Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, Chairman of the Boston Committee on the Care of Children of Working Mothers. This Committee, as Mrs. Hurley explained, was formed last fall after a survey made in the summer by the Boston Council of Social Agencies to determine the extent of the need. The survey revealed, she said, that as of last summer there was no pressing need for additional day nurseries in Greater Boston but that the need was growing.

The Committee, of which Mrs. Hurley is Chairman, was organized under the Boston Committee on Public Safety and is one of the newest of some 60 such committees in the State. One of its first activities was the distribution of a printed form which gave working mothers an opportunity to state what arrangements they were making for the care of their children, especially if these were unsatisfactory.

Problems Individual

"The thing that emerged from this little survey," Mrs. Hurley explained, "was the individuality of the problems presented. We saw we could not pigeonhole the cases and say that any one solution would do for them all, or even for any large number. The mothers who filled out the forms," she went on, "were from varying backgrounds and from all parts of the city. Some had large families. Some had small families."

Since Boston's working mothers obviously needed individual attention, the Committee set up a counciling service, which is staffed by the Jewish Family Welfare Association, the Catholic Charitable Bureau, the Family Welfare Society, and the Boston Provident Association. The council is centered at the office of the United States Employment Service.

When women come to the Employment Service, if they have children, they are referred to this service. "Our councillors," said Mrs. Hurley, "give the mothers information on available resources for the care of their children. They also talk with them about the responsibilities involved in taking on a job and leaving their children. If a mother has several young children, she is advised that it may not be an economical arrangement for her to go to work. Sometimes we are able to show mothers that staying home and looking after their children is a greater war service than working in a factory."

Needham Lecture On Iceland Coming

Mrs. Charles Barnason, a native of Iceland and an authority on Icelandic literature, will describe life in that now strategic outpost at tomorrow's meeting of the New Century Club of Needham. Anyone who has a boy in the service in Iceland is invited to the lecture, in Parish Hall at 1:15 p. m. It is being sponsored by the Club's International Relations Committee, of which Mrs. Robert E. Powell is chairman.

The business meeting will be held at 2.15 o'clock in Fuller Hall, with the President, Mrs. Norman A. Dubois, presiding. Mrs. Henry W. Shugg, the hostess, will introduce Dr. Pennington Haile, who will speak on "Democracy in War and Peace."

Barbara Parry Kellaway, concert pianist, will entertain with a group of classical selections. Mrs. Kellaway is a former Needham girl, daughter of one of the Club's members.

Haile to Give Talk At Simmons Jan. 9

"Responsibilities of the United States in War and Peace" will be the subject of an address by Dr. Pennington Haile, Assistant Director of the League of Nations Association, before the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association on Saturday morning, Jan. 9, at Simmons College.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 6
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—News; the Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; Mildred Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; "The Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Deep Melody.
6:45 p. m.—Charloteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Across the footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—Interviews with WAACS.
8:30 p. m.—"Federal Ace"; Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Melody Hall; Orch. selections.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News: News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"The Voice of the Enemy." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Nine Senators, New to Capital, On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nine newly elected United States Senators make their first radio talks tonight, following the convening of the 78th Congress, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, will sing "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again," at the request of the United States Naval Training School at Norfolk, Virginia. A group of war songs complete the program, which also presents Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, a chorus, and orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"Singin' Sam" (Harry Frankel, baritone) returns to the air in a new series of Tuesday and Thursday programs, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Argentina's fight for freedom is dramatized in a play called "Cross Currents on the Silver River" on the "New Horizons" series of Columbia's "School of the Air of the Americas," CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

The opening sessions of the Great and General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be radiocast from the Senate Chamber at the State House in Boston. Speakers are Senator Cornelius Haley of Rowley, Dean of the Senate, and Senator Jarvis Hunt, of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, WNAC, and the Massachusetts stations of the Yankee Network, 11 a. m.

Exhibition of Art In Newton Centre

The January exhibition at the gallery of the Newton Centre Woman's Club will open this afternoon with a tea from 3 to 5:30 o'clock. Mrs. William Cushing Loring arranged the exhibition, which will continue through Jan. 22. Mrs. Harry M. Ramsay has charge of the tea. The gallery will be open to the public from 2 to 4:30 each afternoon. Mrs. John Bergeson is chairman of the Club's Art Department.

Harold F. Lindergren, graduate of the Massachusetts School of Art, and an instructor at the Vesper George School, Boston, and at Wellesley College, is showing water color panels. Paul G. Jenney, a graduate in landscape architecture, who began painting as a hobby 11 years ago, is also exhibiting. Mrs. Finis Macomber MacLeod, a former student of Bashka Paeff, is showing some of her sculpture, including a recent work, a relief of Robert Frost.

Banker Is to Tell Bankers How Banks Fight Bombings

Greater Boston bankers will receive first-hand information on how great banking businesses are carried on during air-raid attacks and under wartime conditions when Giovanni Pagnamenta, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company, of New York City, speaks at their meeting tonight at the Parker House on "Blackout Banking."

Mr. Pagnamenta was formerly Manager of the London and Paris branches of the Bankers Trust Company, and he will give personal account of his experiences during the Nazi blitzkrieg bombings of London, as well as outlining methods for protecting bank employees and customers and the valuables and records that have been entrusted to the care of a bank.

Not only will Mr. Pagnamenta call the attention of his listeners to the need for adequate safety zones and shelters within banking institutions, but he will emphasize that the fewer glass partitions there are inside a building the better it will be. In New York, he has pointed out, practically all the glass inside the lower floor of his company's three offices has been replaced either by metal mesh or pressed-wood partitions.

He also will outline the need for frequent drills, and for the organization of employees into fire-fighting, first-aid, and demolition squads.

Regarding the protection of valuables entrusted to the care of the bank, Mr. Pagnamenta has indicated that his talk tonight will cover methods employed by London banking firms, which made duplicate records which were kept at places some distance from the originals.

In New York at the present time, he says, cash in the possession of Tellers on the floor is kept at a minimum. All surplus cash is lodged in the vault. Securities are kept in the vault at all times, except when needed for current operations.

Deposit account ledgers and all other ledgers maintained by the bookkeeping department are deposited in the vault each night. Paid customers' checks and charge tickets also are filed daily in the vault, he adds, and remain there until such time as they are withdrawn and mailed to our customers with statements.

These, and other methods now already in use in New York, and based upon personal experiences while stationed in London and Paris, will be related by Mr. Pagnamenta, who will be introduced at tonight's meeting by William Petersen, Assistant Vice-President of The First National Bank of Boston.

Giovanni Pagnamenta

Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, and former manager of the Company's London and Paris branches.

State Asks Bids For Mining Mica

The discovery of a mica deposit on the Chester State Forest in the town of Chester, which experts believe may yield considerable quantities of the strategically important mineral has resulted in the calling for bids for the removal of the mineral.

Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, said the Colonial Mica Corporation, the Government Mica Acquisition Company, has urged him to hasten plans for the removal of the mica. The bid will be open in the Commissioner's office on Jan. 8, at 11 a. m.

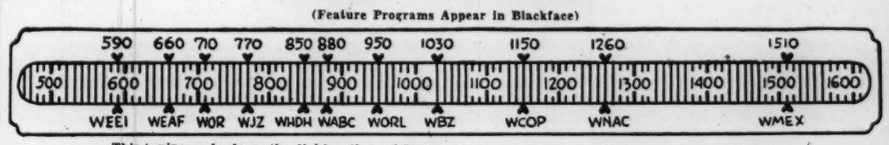
Quincy Takes Fire Precautions

The Quincy licensing board has closed five liquor places in the city for alleged failure to comply with rules and regulations of the State Department of Public Safety. The action followed inspections to eliminate fire hazards after the Cocoanut Grove holocaust.

The State Department made certain proposals for improvements which were not followed, Fire Chief William J. Sands, member of the local board, explained recently. The establishments closed will not be allowed to open until they have eliminated the alleged hazards, he said.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Across the Footlights	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Waltz Time	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	News: "Affairs of Tom,	Harry James' Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Dick & Harry"; variety	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	show; Bob Trendler's	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45	Public Safety Com.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Andrews Sisters, songs
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole's Varieties	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Terry O'Toole's Varieties	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems: vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems: vocalists	Don Reid's Orchestra	Helen Morgan, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	Lum 'n' Abner	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Interviews with WAACS	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace': drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace': drama	Dramatization
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense": drama,	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense": drama	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
10:00	Talks by newly	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News: Defense talk
10:15	elected Senators	"This Nation at War"	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassell's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Dance orchestra	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:45	News: World War II	Dance orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:00	News: Quincy Howe	Don Redmond's Orch.	News: Songs of the Allies	News Service	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?': drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Melody Hall": orches-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast: News	"Music You Want"	tra: soloist	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15	News Service	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs, "Fiesta"; music	Musical Timetable
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning"; 'Salute'	Musical Timetable
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Neighborhood Call	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Meet the Band	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Im. Wolcott' Food news	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio Speaker
9:45	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	Studio Speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	News: Military Band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills": drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Hemmoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Heinimate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Music Room	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Joe and Ethel Turp	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	Opening session of Great	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	& General Court of	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Music of Many Lands	"Snow Village": sketch.	Mass.; Senators Cor-	Cam Calloway's Orch
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music	"David Harum": sketch	nelius Haley, Jary, Hunt	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, songs	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Earl Wrightson, songs	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	Winter Serenade: music	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Broadcast	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Talk; Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light: drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Kenny Baker, songs
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Stella Unger: 'Hollyw'd"	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News report
3:00	David Harum	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Across the Footlights	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	Backstage Wife: sketch	News: Affairs of Tom,	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas: sketch	Dick & Harry: variety	Judy Garland, songs
4:30	Bonding for Liberty	Studio Strings	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	show with Bob Trend-	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:45	Mountain Music	Studio Strings	"Young Widder Brown"	ler's Orchestra	The Ink Spots
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sk.,,	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Sher Field's Orchestra
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Dick Robertson's Orch.
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell: sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Bowling and Football
6:30	Walk Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces"; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Viennese Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments	Your Army
8:00	Nelson Eddy with	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Armbruster's Orch.	Lum 'n' Abner	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines": serial	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines"; serial	Broadway Bandwagon
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	bert: Trio No. 1 in B
9:30	Network program	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch	flat major
9:45	Network program	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch: orch.	vocalists; guest	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Carmen"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News: World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm Shirer	Don Redmond's Orch.	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Richard Himber's Orch	Local Sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	'California Melodies':	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End: News

New Vermont Assembly To Open Session

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 5—When the Vermont General Assembly convenes in biennial session at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning it will be the first wartime regular meeting of that governing body in the State's history. In 1917 the regular session of the General Assembly had adjourned when war was declared on April 6, and it was not necessary to call a special session of the governing body because Gov. Horace Graham had foreseen the inevitability of war and had proper legislation enacted. Special sessions of the General Assembly were called to enact essential wartime legislation both in 1861 and in 1812 when strife raised those emergencies.

Almost the first act of the General Assembly of 1943, however, will be to give Gov. William H. Wills wartime powers extending to control of all property in Vermont, both real and personal. The legislation has already been drafted and in large measure parallels the wartime powers already held by the President. Its enactment is certain, say legislative leaders, because it gives the State executive power to act in a serious emergency without which Federal intervention might be necessary.

A serious note will permeate all the activities of the legislators and the usual social activities incident to the biennial gathering will either be greatly curtailed or dispensed with altogether. There will be no governor's ball, social highlight of the inaugural, and Governor Wills has announced that this second inaugural reception to be held at the State House tomorrow evening, will be extremely simple—"just a neighborly gathering" he described it.

Women of the General Assembly, wives and daughters of legislators will be entertained at a reception given biennially by the Montpelier Women's Club, but there is still some uncertainty whether the Women's Club Charity Ball, the social climax of the week, will be held as usual.

From the purely legislative side, the biennial trick of balancing the State budget will be in the spotlight from the first. Although there is better than a million dollars surplus in the treasury, the drastic loss in highway revenues, due to the reduction of income from gasoline taxes and motor vehicle registration fees, is expected to bring new demands for tax monies for emergency highway construction and adequate maintenance of the existing system.

Chief among the financial requests to be made of the General Assembly will be for additional funds for old age assistance. W. Arthur Simpson, director of the Old Age Assistance department, has recommended that the maximum grant limit be raised from $30 to $40 per month for individuals and from $45 to 60 per month for married couples. The director said that this well affect a relatively small number of cases, but "in every instance where supplemental aid is needed it is entirely at the expense of the city or town." He asks, "why should the towns and cities burden themselves with this financial obligation when the Federal law permits particip

Clothing Trade Forced From Men's Wear

Clothes may make the man but today many retail clothing dealers are beginning to realize that they make the boy and woman too.

Emphasis on retail sales of women's and boys' clothing is a new selling trend that was disclosed at the annual convention and men's wear exhibition of the New England Clothiers and Furnishers Association, now in the second day of a four-day session at the Parker House.

Approximately 1,000 men's clothing buyers of New England retail stores invaded eight floors of the Parker House where goods of national and regional manufacturing firms are being displayed. Virtually all of the displays have been manufactured under new War Production Board clothing regulations.

Ralph B. Bristol, Secretary of the Association, confirmed the trend in the clothing industry toward emphasis in the boys' and women's divisions. He said this was due in large part to the falling off in sales in mens' clothing divisions due to the draft and enlistments.

In fact, one house is already displaying a new line of womens' man-tailored suits and coats. These suits and coats are called very "chic."

Mr. Bristol estimated that by holding the convention in Boston, approximately 40 per cent of the business travel will be saved by New England buyers. This, he believed, will comply with the Office of Defense Transportation request to cut down on business travel. He pointed out that by coming to Boston, one buyer from Calais, Maine, will save 35 trips to his store by salesmen.

The Association Secretary also speculated upon the fact that quality will be obvious in the suits being worn three to five years hence, when the age of a suit and it's quality will be gauged by whether or not it has a cuff.

Particular emphasis rather than diminishing sales were noted in sports wear, due chiefly to the need for warmth in heatless homes this winter. People are buying sports wear, Mr. Bristol stated, to keep them warm inside as well as outside the house these days. In other words, sports wear is becoming more "utility" wear, practical in the home as well as colorful on winter sports fields.

Gas Ration Books Thieves Sentenced In Federal Court

Judge George C. Sweeney disposed of the cases of the seven men concerned with the theft of nearly 1,000 gas ration coupons from South Boston last August as follows:

Antonio Amalficino, wife and seven children; 601 West 5th St., South Boston. He destroyed all the books he got. Given six months suspended sentence; two yars probation.

John P. Baravella, single, Roxbury. Obtained 15 books; sold them at a profit of $30. Given six months suspended sentenge. Two years probation; $100 fine.

Samuel A. Marotta, married, one child, East 6th Street, South Boston. Barber; eight books; used three and destroyed rest. Given six months suspended sentence and two years probation.

Eugene Guarnotta, single, Fifth Street, South Boston; purchased 52 books, sold them. One year and a day, suspended; two years probation and $100 fine.

Joseph Mirifola, single, East 2nd Street, South Boston, 25 books, claims to have destroyed all of them. One vear and a day, suspended; two vears probation, $100 fine.

Joseph Traverse, Plymouth Street, Cambridge; seven, sold five, and returned other two; six months, suspended; two years probation.

Donald J. Guarnacca, single, 688 Fifth Street, Sout hBoston, 30 books; returned none of them. Sole support of a family of six. One year and a day; suspended. Two years probation, $100 fine.

The cases were prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Edward D. Haffan who intended to recommend jail sentences but in view of the fact that all were first offenders decided on sentences as finally given. Judge Sweeney warned defendants that on the slightest violation of any ration order they will be sent to jail.

Rail Man Gets Pin For 50-Year Work

A diamond pin was presented this morning to Locomotive Engineer Ivon P. Mosher of Providence, in recognition of 50 years of service with the New Haven Railroad. Superintendent Benjamin F. Bardo, of the Providence Division, made the presentation in his office.

Mr. Mosher entered the service of the New Haven road as a clerk in the New Bedford freight office in 1893 and successively served as a fireman in 1895, as engineer in 1901, and road foreman in 1911. In 1918 he made the request to be returned to his engineering post and has served in that capacity since. He now operates between New Haven and Boston.

With many interesting experiences during his service, the one of which he is most proud is his running the Presidential Special during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, when he brought the President from New Haven to Boston and was personally congratulated by him for the smooth trip. Mr. Mosher also received special commendation for his service during the time of the hurricane in 1938.

'Fifth Front' Talk At Kiwanis Club

John Metcalfe, ace newsman who has spent 10 years secretly investigating spies, saboteurs, and propagandists in the United States, will be the guest speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine today. Mr. Metcalfe, special Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily Times, will have as his subject, Fuehrers of the Fifth Front.

Ready to Help Keep 'Em Flying

Girl Mechanics Graduate From New England Aircraft School

Shown here assembled for class picture in the shoproom of the New England Aircraft School at the East Boston Airport is the first class of 20 young women trained for two months in aircraft mechanics, and now ready to take over positions vacated by men who have entered the armed services. With them (left) is their instructor, Harry Bottbrud, and (right) M. H. Anderson, Executive Vice-President of Northeast Airlines, which conducted the school.

Head of Purple Hearts to Speak in Boston

All members and those eligible for membership in the Military Order of the Purple Heart, awarded to those wounded in action in World Wars I and II, are invited by the Massachusetts Department of the Order to hear the National Commander, William Thomas, talk on "legislation that affects all veterans, particularly those who are recipients of the Purple Heart," at a meeting Sunday in the Lenox Hotel, Boston, at 2 p. m.

Commander Thomas, at present serving as principal of the Lincoln School in New Rochelle, N. Y., served as a sergeant overseas in the last war, participating in three major engagements.

"All veterans, who were wounded in action, which entitled them to a wound chevron," read the Department's announcement, "are eligible to the Purple Heart, as well as those who received a certificate for meritorious act in the face of the enemy which was given under the direction of the A. E. F. Commander-in-Chief, Gen. John J. Pershing. There are many veterans, who are entitled to the Purple Heart, who have never made application. These veterans are earnestly requested to attend."

Nomination and election of officers of the Paul Revere Chapter, No. 46, of the Order, will also take place at this meeting.

Navy Supply Officers

The class of 300 Navy officers graduating Friday from the Navy Supply School at Harvard are to hear Capt. Walter A. Buck, U. S. N., attached to the Office of Production Management, who is chief speaker at the exercises beginning in Potter Auditorium at 11 a. m. Dean Donald K. David of the Harvard Business School, whose facilities have been made available to the Supply School, will also speak.

New Escort Ship

Another Navy escort ship, the John D. Buckley, whose scheduled launching last Dec. 23 was postponed because of weather conditions, will be launched Jan. 8 at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard.

The ship honors John Daniel Buckley, Naval Aviation Ordnance man, 3rd class, a former member of the Salvation Army band at Providence, R. I. He was killed while manning a machine-gun at Pearl Harbor. Wearing the uniform of the Salvation Army, his mother,

War Activities in New England

Mrs. James Buckley of Providence, is to sponsor the craft.

Sprouts Gold Leaves

Francis J. McCabe, who was Maine State Director of Highway Safety before going on Army duty two years ago, has just been advanced from captain to major, at Camp Edwards, where he is provost marshal, or police chief.

Earn Navy Crosses

Marine Maj. John F. Dobbin of Brighton, Mass., and Capt. Elmer G. Glidden, Jr., of West Roxbury, Mass., were decorated yesterday with Navy crosses at the Naval Air Station, San Diego. They were rewarded for their heroism in the Solomon campaign and the Battle of Midway, respectively.

Wrenches for Women

Taking over jobs done only by men in peacetime, 20 women today took over mechanics' duties on Northeast Airlines, after graduating from the company's special school yesterday. M. H. Anderson, the lines' Executive Vice-President said, the women showed "considerable aptitude" for their new work.

Army Music School

To get more Army bandmasters, examinations are now being arranged in camps throughout the nation to get candidates for the Army Music School, Fort Myer, Va., which has successive classes throughout the year. Graduates receive the rank of warrant officer, junior grade.

At Camp Edwards, the examinations from Jan. 11 to 15 will cover both technical and educational subjects.

Naval Aviation Cadets

Honoring 100 Naval Aviation Cadets, who have recently been recruited for the Com. John J. Shea Squadron in this area, a farewell dinner is being sponsored Jan. 13 in the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, by a citizens committee.

The American Legion's Post No. 27 in Cambridge, has offered sufficient funds to purchase a gift for each cadet.

Table Drinks Varied

Army posts in New England report that long before coffee rationing their messes had begun to reduce coffee to one cup a day per soldier, increasing the availability of tea, milk, cocoa and fruit juices, with a selection offered at each meal.

OPA Explains Main Purpose Behind Canned Food Ration

The Office of Price Administration today issued the following questions and answers—the second of a series explaining point rationing for canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, dried fruits, and soups:

Q. Why does the Government ration all of the listed canned foods together?

A. If only the canned foods that are most scarce were rationed, consumers would rush to buy the unrationed foods which could be used instead. This would create shortages of the alternate foods which would then have to be rationed after the supply had been seriously depleted.

Q. What foods are included in the new rationing program?

A. Canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, dried fruits, and all canned soups. These are known as "processed" foods.

Q. Just what is a processed food?

A. A processed food is one that has been preserved so that it will keep as long as it stays in its processed condition. Canned foods, for example, keep as long as they remain sealed; frozen foods as long as they remain frozen.

Q. As jams, jellies, and marmalades included?

A. No. These are not generally used interchangeably with canned fruits.

Q. Why are foods that are not used extensively included in the rationing program?

A. To preserve for consumers as wide a choice of foods as possible in spending their ration points.

Q. Is evaporated milk included in the new rationing program?

A. No. Canned milk is not being rationed in this program.

Q. What do the numbers on the ration stamps mean?

A. The numbers on the stamps (8, 5, 2, and 1) show how much the stamp is worth in "points."

Q. What is a point?

A. A point is a ration value much as dollars and cents are money values. Rationed foods have both point and money values.

Q. Why are the stamps of different colors?

A. The blue stamps will be used for rationing processed foods; the red stamps will be used later for meat rationing.

Q. What do the letters on the stamps mean?

A. The letters on the stamps will be used by the Office of Price Administration to designate the time during which a stamp is valid. For example, stamps lettered A, B, and C could be designated for use during the first ration period.

Q. Why is it necessary to give different point values to different kinds of processed foods? Why can't they all have the same point value?

A. Low point values will be given to foods that are relatively plentiful; high point values to those that are most scarce. The buyer can get more for his "points" by buying the foods with low point values. Since most housewives will no doubt do this, it will relieve the demand for very scarce foods.

People Are Shown Danger of Government Running Wild

Contrasting totalitarian and democratic forms of government in an article in the winter number of the Harvard Business Review, out today, Wallace B. Donham, George Fisher Baker Professor of Administration at the Harvard Business School since his recent retirement as Dean, deals with the measures essential to the preservation of liberal government.

Writing under the title, "The Peace Must Be Won at Home," the former Dean declares that "this war . . . makes it appear that the last chance for survival of liberal government depends on the continued success of this nation as a government by a people alert to restrain the growth of power in and through its elected representatives."

More subtle than the danger that a peace-loving people will forget to protect themselves against external forces is the danger of "failure to watch the ramparts of freedom at home, and to keep government—popular government—in its own niche. This niche is the regulation of social activities where necessary, including a heavy responsibility to exercise a stabilizing function by measures to stimulate private industry and by itself making capital investment in socially desirable improvements beyond the ability or scope of private investment.

"Freedom in peacetime," the author continues, "requires restraint and self-restraint on the part of government. Moreover, the full development of science and the industrial revolution under the stimulus of many minds and under individual and group initiative requires restraints on government. Organized labor requires restraints on government. If the power of government continues to grow, labor cannot assume so much political power as it has had in the recent past.

"Profits, and therefore the constant supply of new private capital required by free enterprise and full employment, require restraint on government. Management, if financed by government, must lose much of the discretion on which the development of the nation has so largely depended. If government finances, there is grave danger that government will control and operate. Nor can the middle class, the farmer, or the consumer preserve the freedom of initiative that other groups have lost."

Totalitarianism, Professor Donham points out, destroys or weakens all forms of spontaneous association; this is one essential condition to its success. It either stimulates new organizations subservient to itself or relates to the state those associations which it leaves in existence.

"If we and our government wish to keep our freedom and build a peave-loving morale comparable in strength to the warmongering morale of totalitarianism, the church, educational institutions, the family, labor unions, employers' associations, business corporations, farmers, women's clubs, and organizations of great variety must be fostered and encouraged but not dominated by government.

For handling the postwar world and keeping it so long as may be free of war, Professor Donham suggests trying many expedients — Leagues to Enforce Peace, disarmament, attempts at balance of power—but all carefully and watchfully. "If we are to preserve freedom under law," states the author, "and government by the people under law and not by the whims of despots either foreign of home grown, . . . we must be strong enough relatively in a military sense to discourage aggressors and to be an effective power in preserving the balance of power or in implementing a League to Enforce Peace."

In the adventure of peace which will follow the war, the nation needs a peacetime unity of purpose comparable with the wartime unity of purpose. "More dramatically than in any other time or place," continues Professor Donham, "the 25 years intervening between the two world wars demonstrated two things in this country.

"The first is the importance of material things, automobiles and mechanical, chemical, and electrical gadgets of all sorts, as one factor in the morale of an industrialized nation and how the collapse of these material objectives can pave the way for collapse of morale. Second and even more important is the need for other types of values, more intangible and more spiritual, as the real basis for a co-operative democracy. A democracy can get along with fewer gadgets; it cannot survive without belief in itself and its purposeful search for human values. . . .

"We need many administrators in public life who will use their power with restraint and their skills with wisdom in the search for the long-time human values to be found not only in security, both public and private, but in a fluid society in which adventure and the risks and rewards of adventure are still available to youth and where investment capital is freely at the service of industry. . . .

"We need many skilled labor administrators who realize that security in employment requires strong and profit-making employers and that co-operation in production is the way not only to high real wages but to more satisfying human relations. If autocracy is to be avoided, an essential part of the regular job of business in ordinary times is full, secure, happy employment. . . .

"We need many skilled labor administrators who realize that security in employment requires strong and profit-making employers and that co-operation in production is the way not only to high real wages but to more satisfying human relations. If our industrial machine can be kept going at anything like full speed, we can have widespread high standards of living. If we fail in co-operation, this will be impossible."

The prime test in all these matters is moral, not economic, concludes Professor Donham. "A strong and well-knit society should do whatever is necessary to free our productive industries for continuous operation, making things either for individual consumption or for community betterment. Our economic capacity is so great that, if we can keep it functioning, there will be plenty left, after providing for basic necessities, to maintain widespread high standards of living, short work-weeks, and countless community objectives attainable only through co-operation between business and government."

Horse Thieves Better Be Careful

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Jan. 5 (AP)—No horses were stolen last year within the jurisdiction of the historic Enfield Society for Detection of Thieves and Robbers, the members heard last night at their annual meeting.

Nevertheless, they elected again a full board of 40 "pursuers" just in case gasoline rationing should revive the vanished art of horsethievery. And they re-elected President Laurence Klein of Thompsonville.

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Second Nazi Army Facing Trap

Continued from Page 1

day in a grim effort to reach one isolated pocket of troops in the Don Bend sector, but the thrust was repelled, battlefront dispatches said.

Meanwhile, the Russians announced the occupation of Chernishkov, on the rail line to Likhaya, and the German air base at Chernishkovskaya, 40 miles farther north, capturing 17 planes, 2,000,000 shells, and a half-million airplane bombs.

In this sector, the Russians appeared to be within about 30 miles of closing their trap on the second force of Germans some 100 miles west of Stalingrad. The Russians reported holding a corridor 25 miles wide at the narrowest place between this force and the remnants of the 22 divisions pocketed farther east, between the Don and Volga.

German counterattacks were launched with reserves and gained some ground in the initial stages of the fight. The Russians said, however, that their own tanks broke up the thrust and threw the Nazis into retreat.

Force at Stalingrad Being Whittled Down

The Germans already had tried twice to relieve their Stalingrad force, which is being whittled down steadily. The Germans, hemmed in an area of some 300 square miles, were said to be living on scant rations of horse meat and bread, with ammunition running low.

The Moscow Radio broadcast a communiqué heard by the Soviet monitor in London reporting fierce fighting southwest of Stalingrad, in the Middle Don, in the Caucasus, and on the Velikie Luki and Rzhev front northwest of Moscow.

The bulletin reported more towns recaptured southwest of Stalingrad and in the Middle Don where Russian tank forces were said to have broken the ranks of counterattacking Germans.

"In the Northern Caucasus," it said, "our troops continued their advance and occupied several populated places." One of these was reported cleared of Germans in a fierce bayonet attack.

German counterattacks were reported repulsed west of Rzhev, and the communiqué said that southwest of Velikie Luki the Nazis were driven from a strongly fortified center of resistance.

Battlefront dispatches said German resistance southwest of Velikie Luki was stiffening but that the Red Army kept on the attack. Red Star, organ of the Army, said the Germans launched 15 counterattacks in a single day from one position, but all were repulsed.

In the Kalmyck steppe fighting west and southwest of Elista, the Russians were reported pushing ahead under difficult conditions of terrain over an arid, snowless plain whipped by dry, cold winds, and where wells sometimes are 40 miles apart.

The Russians said their tank forces were bearing the brunt of the campaign in this sector, supported by motorized infantry.

Guadalcanal:

Knox Says Japanese Were Driven Off

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said the Japanese destroyers which reached waters off the northwestern end of Guadalcanal on Jan. 2 apparently did not make a landing but did unload some metal drums of supplies, a few of which probably drifted ashore.

Next morning, the Secretary told a press conference, American motor torpedo boats and planes from our Guadalcanal airfield in the Solomons went out where the destroyers had been and sank all the drums they could find.

The Secretary said the Japanese destroyer squadron had been under attack for about 275 miles during its approach to Guadalcanal with the purpose of landing supplies and possibly reinforcements for the Japanese troops virtually stranded there.

Originally there were 10 destroyers. They were attacked early Jan. 3 south of Shortland Island by a flight of Army Flying Fortresses which, however, observed no bomb hits.

This attack was reported in a Navy communiqué which also described an attack by dive bombers on a destroyer detachment northwest of Rendova Island, which is about 200 miles from Guadalcanal. Mr. Knox said the destroyers attacked at Rendova and those attacked south of Shortland were the same and that the eight which survived the dive-bomber assault—one was set afire and one was probably sunk—were the same eight which Monday's Navy communiqué described as having reached the "vicinity" of northwestern Guadalcanal where Japanese forces are concentrated.

Mr. Knox said that "the best information we have is that they didn't make a landing but were driven off."

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Russian Patriarch Backs War Effort

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 5

Sergeius, the Metropolitan of Moscow, Acting Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, advised Joseph Stalin in a New Year greeting that the Patriarchy was contributing 100,000 rubles and was urging all clergy and church leaders to donate funds for construction of the Dmitry Donskoy tank column

His telegram, as broadcast by the Moscow Radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor here, said, in part:

"Sincere greetings to you. In prayer I wish you New Year health and success in all your undertakings, for the welfare of our country is entrusted to your care."

Nazi 'Air Suicide':

German Pilots Hit Fortresses Head-On

Royal Air Force bombers battered at German industrial targets in the Ruhr Valley for the second night in succession Monday night, an Air Ministry communiqué said. Two British planes were reported lost.

The 1943 pounding of targets in Germany and German-occupied territory began Sunday when British bombers and fighters were over the continent most of the day and a force of American heavy bombers attacked the submarine base at St. Nazaire, France. Seven of the big bombers were lost in the raid.

The Daily Express said today that the Germans inaugurated a new "virtual suicide" technique against the American fliers and lost 38 fighters. The newspaper identified the American bombers on the St. Nazaire raid as Flying Fortresses and said that at least two of them were brought down by antiaircraft fire.

The Express report said the general commanding the Fortresses flew in a leading bomber. United State Air Force headquarters declined to comment on the newspaper's report, which said the German fighters, trying out their new method, flew in pairs and attacked the big bombers head-on.

The Express did not name the general reported to have led the raid, but quoted a pilot as saying: "I was flying just behind the general's machine. An anti-aircraft shell burst near it and scattered over the Fortress.

"We kept in tight formation and plunged through a curtain of fire right on to the target: the Germans followed us out to sea, but we gave them heavy punishment.

"Some broke up in the air and others went down in flames."

U-Boat Toll:

Two Cargo Vessels Sunk in Atlantic

The submarine sinkings of two more medium-sized United Nations merchantmen of South America and in the South Atlantic was announced by the Navy.

In an East Coast United States port after surviving the September torpedoing and shelling of a British craft, which tried to ram its stalker, Frank R. Davis, radio operator from Cheltenham, England, described a meeting with another submarine in the middle of the Atlantic "on a bright moonlight night in July, 1941."

Mr. Davis related how the submersible, which he believed was Italian, took his ship by surprise and started shelling it. Apparently the submarine had no torpedoes left, Mr. Davis said, and "it wasn't long before our gunners were at their stations.

"They fired first at the flash from the submarine's gun," he added. "By then we had maneuvered so the submarine was silhouetted in the moonlight. After our third shot there was a tremendous explosion. We didn't wait around to investigate, but we saw nothing more of the sub."

Mr. Davis' last vessel found itself out-maneuvered by the faster U-boat which circled out of the way of the charging ship and let loose a torpedo which exploded in the engine room and killed 10 men. Mr. Davis said the submarine surfaced and sank the slowly settling ship with shellfire. The other 73 crewmen were rescued.

The South Atlantic victim was an American cargo carrier which went down off the west coast of Africa with a loss of 18 men of a crew of 66. The 48 survivors sailed for several hours, were saved by a friendly naval vessel, and have been landed at New York.

The sinkings brought to 583 the Associated Press count of announced losses of Allied and neutral merchantment in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

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North Africa:

Major Allied Drive Bogged by Mud

The German attempt to keep the Mediterranean blocked to Allied shipping has turned the Tunisian war into a major effort.

Rain and the constant threat of rain make Allied tank warfare impossible in Northern Tunisia until late February. There are only a few main roads leading into Tunis and Bizerte and the ground between them is nothing but muck which would mire the lightest tank.

The Germans, with short lines of communication, a perimeter defense of the two ports, and a great concentration of artillery and aerial protection from Sardinia and Sicily, could halt any infantry assault with murderous losses.

In the north, land warfare has stagnated with neither side able to take a definite initiative.

Despite the advantage of established bases in Sicily and Sardinia within easy reach of the front, the German Air Force is losing its punch in the face of Allied opposition and is only a shadow of the terrible weapon it was in Greece and France.

The lack of airfields is handicapping the Allied air effort, but the military punishment being dealt out by Flying Fortresses, Lockheed Lightning (P-38) fighters and Royal Air Force attacks is 10 times as effective militarily as the blows of the German Air Force.

French troops, with a total disregard of politics and antiquated equipment, are fighting with great gallantry, particularly at Pont de Fahs and in the south along a winding irregular line through the mountains toward Gafsa.

The Germans are making great preparations for the defense of their positions in Tunisia.

Immense Plateaus Influence Strategy

One hindrance to the Allied drive is the terrain, which, next to the weather, is the key to the situation. It resembles that of Arizona in appearance, with fewer trees and with great mountains of rock, cut by narrow, twisting roads.

There are great plateaus in Central Tunisia where the roads run from 50 to 60 miles without turning, often skirting the ruins of old Roman cities. Along these roads war chariots raced hundreds of years ago. Now Lightning fighters whisk down them a few feet over the camels driven by Arabs.

But where 100 Stukas once appeared, only 15 now appear. Where 40 Axis fighters flew, only four now fly. When they are challenged by the RAF and American fighters, they quickly disappear. The Germans obviously are husbanding their waning strength.

To the soldier underneath, the dive-bombing is still terrible, but it is impossible to keep every enemy plane off every Allied soldier.

In dry weather, Tunisia's great plateaus provide a hundred flying fields for the asking, but now these fields must be created with thousands of tons of wire netting brought hundreds of miles by trucks. Even with this, Spitfires have landed in six inches of water which sprayed two feet high over the cockpit as the plane came in.

On the other hand, the Allied bomber attack has been one of the most consistent of the war. Able to pick and choose from fields well behind the lines, American bombers smash down on the Germans in Bizerte, Tunis, Sfax, Gabes, and Sousse by day, while bombers from the Middle East Command hit by night.

In the north of Tunisia, the war has gone into wet and miserable trenches along the ridges, as in World War I days. It is here that American troops are facing the veteran German troops and learning through hardship the crafts of war.

In the south, there is no line—just a series of strong points held by the French, British parachutists, and scattered American troops.

The Germans use gliders to drop patrols behind these strong points for guerrilla raids, while American and French patrols often penetrate deep into the enemy lines on similar raids.

Crete Bombed:

U. S. Pilots Aim To Knock Out Base

The delayed account of an Allied attack on Crete comes from an Associated Press correspondent. We are, he said, bombing Crete as part of a great effort to knock that island out as a German air base.

We took off from a secret assembling point somewhere in the Middle East in a large formation of B-24 Liberators. We are to go over their main fighter airfield at Kastella Pediate, southeast of Candia and smash their runway so no fighters can take off.

Then medium bombers—B-25 Mitchells—are to come in at a much lower altitude and destroy their planes on the field.

We are so high now that oxygen is necessary.

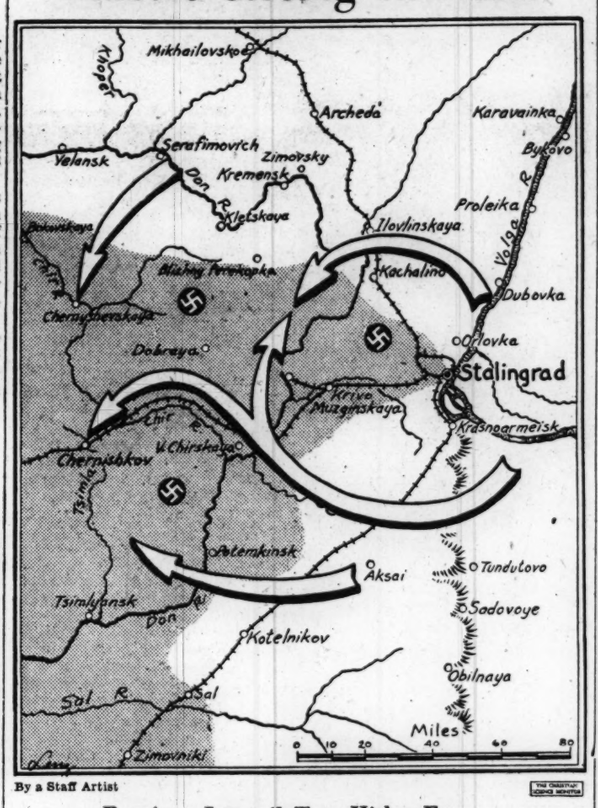
It is hard to see much at this height but we can see mountains and valleys of Crete and above all we can see the runway.

We go across it and let the bombs drop. We get it and also a fighter plane taking off on it.

Just as we leave, we see the medium bombers coming in much below us. That is their affair. We don't know it at the time, but those five Messerschmitts which hovered above us and did not attack us went after the mediums. The mediums had a rough time and shot down one fighter.

On that field were 20 fighters, several bombers, and night fighters. Most of them are smashed up now and no fighters can get off that runway to resist other bombings by the Royal Air Force which also took off for Crete today and is over Tunisia, too.

Pincers Closing on Nazis



By a Staff Artist

Russians Imperil Two Hitler Forces

White arrows show general direction of Russian advance west of Stalingrad, indicating the isolation of a German army 50 miles west of the city and the possible isolation of another army 50 miles farther out. Shaded sections indicate roughly area where the Germans still are fighting.

Japan Builds Base On Siangshan Bay

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Jan. 5

A Chinese Army spokesman told a press conference here today that the Japanese have completed the construction of a naval supply base on Siangshan Bay, 120 miles south of Shanghai in Chekiang Province, and recalled to his listeners he had told them several weeks ago that such a project would serve as a defense against possible Allied naval attacks.

Installations have been erected at two points near the entrance to the bay, he said.

Arabian Days Soon Altered By Allied Troops' Presence

Continued from Page 1

ing areas to see what can be picked up—especially as United Nations troops have orders not to deal over harshly with those local residents who may interpret the presence of anything moveable as a tacit invitation to pick it up.

The road out of Medjez, however, has become a region where picking up has given place to picking off. And since an Arab burnous is an easy disguise for a spy to adopt no person wearing one is advised to loiter within range of either frontline. That goes for motorists, too.

From the shell-battered, bomb-scarred Medjez-el-Bab, a pivotal point of the Tunisian frontline news, I motored far enough into no man's land to see German positions.

It was a strange experience. Motoring down a deserted road to Tunis via St. Cyprian with clouds of dust billowing up behind the car, one suddenly began to feel conspicuous.

Unseen Observers

Although nobody was in sight, there was an uneasy sense of being closely observed. Through binoculars both Allied and Axis frontline observers were undoubtedly studying this solitary apparition rolling towards the German lines.

Today this route, along which Hannibal set forth toward the west from Carthage with his elephants, his cavalry and his foot-soldiers, is commanded by artillery, machine guns, mortars, and rifles. The United Nations stand across it east of Medjez. Axis forces straddle it west of Tunis. In between, advanced troops of each side are stationed opposite one another on heights commanding the valley through which the grey ribbon of roadway winds.

During the past weeks the no man's land dividing them has been quiet except for an occasional tank sortie or local engagement for possession of some favorable ridge. At night patrols have been thrusting cautiously forward to probe for weak spots and snatch prisoners.

Artillery is thudding intermittenly, sometimes ahead of us sometimes behind. But in no man's land there was eerie quiet.

Observers on the hilltops watching the lone automobile saw it pull up, turn, retreat up the hill toward Medjez, halt by a telegraph station that had been half shot away. Near the road at the hilltop stands what is left of a little Arab farmhouse which has been held alternately by the Germans, and the United Nations. A shell from a German tank has punched a circular hole neatly through the main wall and roof.

Alongside I found a tin that had held German rations and still had a chunk of mouldy bread inside. In an outer-building lay a letter dropped by a British soldier alongside a German waterbottle.

Just as I was ruminating on the advice never to pick up battlefield souvenirs in case they might be booby-traps I was startled by a sudden commotion under the thatching. It was a pigeon still homing in the ruins.

Close to a particularly scattered haystack were relics of artillery resistance to the recent German tank advance—a twisted section of gun mounting and a stel hlemet contorted into wry shape among the litter of shell-cases. Traces of that attack could be seen in the marks tank tracks had scored heavily in the fields of the valley below.

German Bombers Arrive

Then German dive-bombers came swooping down upon Medjez. Sixty rounds of artillery fire had crashed into the little town that morning. Down they came at an angle of 30 degrees with guns blazing and sirens shrieking as they skimmed the main street roof high.

As bombs fell three plumes of smoke rose with clouds of dust drifting at their base. One more chunk was blasted off the roof of the house where friends were preparing lunch against my return. A little hole was blown in somebody's garden, another torn in the river bank. Nobody was hurt—which is most often the case in dive-bombing attacks, although they are highly alarming things to be underneath.

Lunch was punctually ready but we had scarcely changed gear from stew to date pudding when another raiding party dived in. Again no military damage.

Royal Mounted Police Ship Crew Decorated

OTTAWA, Jan. 5 (CP) — Stalwart members of a Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner crew have been granted the proud right to wear on their scarlet tunics a small white ribbon, in recognition of their contribution to knowledge of the lonely Arctic.

Sergeant H. A. Larsen and seven crew men were awarded the Polar Medal in the New Year's honors list. In October, seven of them completed a 27-month voyage at Sydney, N. S., after completing the Northwest passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic in the Police Auxiliary Schooner St. Roch.

The medal is awarded to persons who have made a contribution to Arctic or Antarctic exploration, and R. C. M. P. officials recalled it was given to members of the Shackleton Expedition in the Antarctic.

GOP Debates Steps to Take On Trade Pact

Continued from Page 1

burn and House Majority Leader John W. MacCormack, also of Massachusetts, both served notice that the Administration will fight to the utmost to continue the Reciprocal Trade Agreements and the Lend-Lease Program.

The House passed the three-year Trade Pact Renewal in 1940 by 218 to 168. It was the most controversial legislation of the year affecting foreign economic relations, and only five House Republicans voted for it while 146 voted against; it squeaked through the Senate, 42 to 37, with all 20 Republicans voting against.

Gives Great Power

The Trade Act, passed in 1934 and twice renewed, gives the Executive authority to make reciprocal tariff pacts. Existing pacts, though mostly ineffective at present, act as a brake against precipitate trade wars and stand as a pledge of good will, advocates assert, in postwar planning. The Canadian Agreement, for example, superseded an era of tariff bitterness finding expression in the impregnable Hawley-Smoot barriers of 1930, and the retort of the Ottawa Agreement two years later.

Added to these affronts was the "rider" inserted in the 1932 U. S. Revenue Act imposing so-called excise taxes which were really tariffs on four vitally important commodities, coal, copper, pertroleum, and lumber, and passed by a log-rolling political combination. Such embittering practices have yielded to a Hull reciprocal pact which has brought the countries close together and made war cooperation infinitely easier.

"Congressional repudiation of the Master Act under which such pacts are negotiated would make foreign countries throw up their hands and refuse to play ball," one official advocate of the system declared here. "The act stands for international co-operation and the effect of repeal would be simply devastating."

Say Congress Inadequate

Sponsors of the system declare it is a historical fact that Congress is incapable of carrying through extensive tariff reductions with foreign countries. Most notorious example were the so-called "Kasson treaties," which were pigeonholed by the Senate after it had authorized their negotiation and after elaborate international efforts had been written out. Log-rolling combinations under the constitutional two thirds majority, required for treaties, rules out hope for trade pacts arrived at in this way, it is agrued.

On the other hand, opponents of the Hull system charge that it takes power illegally and by subterfuge from the Legislature and gives it to the Executive. The Parent Act has been renewed twice, but each time by a diminished majority.

White House Secretary Early said today President Roosevelt would probably confer with "a good many" congressional leaders before his message on the State of the Union is completed. The bulk of the budget message which the President will send to Congress Friday already has been sent to the public printer.

As contrasted to possible action of congressional Republicans, Wendell L. Willkie in his speech, Nov. 21, declared there would be no peace, no real development, no economic stability "unless we find the method by which the trade barriers hampering the flow of goods are removed."

It is hinted Mr. Willkie's influence may be enlisted in the big congressional fight looming ahead.

Six-Foot Ship Model Marks Fast Building

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—As a symbol of the nation-wide Liberty Ship building program for 1942, President Roosevelt received Jan. 4 a six-foot scale model of the John Bidwell, which was the 109th Liberty Ship delivered by the California Shipbuilding Corporation of Wilmington, Calif.

The Bidwell also was the sixteenth liberty freighter delivered by the Corporation to the Maritime Commission in December.

The model was presented to the Chief Executive, on behalf of the 40,000 workers at the Wilmington yard, by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, with John A. McCone, President of the Corporation, looking on. It will be placed in Mr. Roosevelt's collection of ship models in his library at Hyde Park, N. Y.

3,000,000 in Greece Assured of Bread

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 — Present relief shipments to Greece assure bread to 3,000,000 persons on a rationed basis of 200 grams, or about seven ounces daily, the Greek War Relief Association announced Jan. 4. The Association said information from the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, was that American medical supplies included with food shipments had arrived safely but that the "quantity was clearly insufficient." The latest food shipment included powdered milk and dried vegetables.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Henry A. Hill, who was Treasurer of the Association's administrative committee in Greece in 1940-'41 and since has been a member of its Board of Directors here, has assumed the duties of Executive Vice-President. Mr. Hill succeeds Dr. Homer W. Davis, who is returning to government service.

Smaller Oil Rations Seen, Ickes Fears Coal Famine

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Who is to blame for the lack of oil heat in the East and what is the outlook for getting more?

These questions are among the most immediate occupying the incoming Congress. Connecticut's Senator Francis Maloney beat the gun by reviewing his Gasoline Investigating Committee yesterday to take testimony from Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, and other rationing officials, to determine what, if anything, Congress could do to relieve the situation.

The rationers were not optimistic. They foresaw not relief and relaxation but a continuing shortage that, they said, probably would grow tighter before it gets any better. Mr. Ickes disclosed for the first time that he might ask permission to build three pipelines from the mid-continent oil fields to the East Coast instead of the one now under construction, but even these, he said, would do little more than take care of military needs in Europe.

Threat of Coal Shortage

As for conversion to coal, the OPA has about decided to give up trying to make householders change over, though only this week it warned apartment houses and other large commercial users of oil that they must convert to coal or expect to have their oil coupons invalidated.

Mr. Ickes threw the conversion program into confusion when he told the Maloney Committee that failure of coal miners to work 42 hours a week instead of the present 35 may lead to a coal shortage next winter. For three months, Mr. Ickes has been trying to get the United Mine Workers to agree with mine operators on a six-day week, but negotiations are stalemated.

"How do you expect to make people convert to coal when Mr. Ickes says there is going to be a shortage next winter?" Mr. Henderson was asked.

The outgoing Administrator grinned and said he wouldn't be worrying about what happened next winter; he probably would be in Florida or some place sunning himself. "And I'm going to write to my congressman, to the OPA and raise jolly hell," he added.

Divided Control Blamed

Mr. Ickes' warning about coal came at a time when OPA was hoping its 10 per cent reduction in fuel oil coupon value would stimulate conversions.

Much of the confusion in oil rationing, it is becoming more and more apparent every day, is due to the division in power between the military, the Petroleum Administration, the War Production Board, and the OPA.

The OPA didn't begin planning a fuel oil rationing program until Aug. 10 because only then did it get the authority from WPB, though the oil industry had been shouting for somebody to start something since May.

The sudden shortage on Dec. 18 which led to a complete two-day invalidation of A, B, and C, books in the East also has been traced back to a lack of accurate planning between the military, the OPA, and the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office. Mr. Ickes continually has refused to take the blame for the holiday explaining he was "out of town," but Mr. Henderson warned the public before the Maloney Committee yesterday that another such emergency might develop at any time. The real facts in the situation have been hid under a cloak of "military secrecy" which Mr. Ickes himself admitted at a press conference "covers a multitude of sins."

Jeffers Bombshell

Into this melee, Rubber Director William Jeffers, also appearing before the Maloney Committee, threw another bombshell, urging greater individual freedom the country over in decisions as to how much gasoline farmers and other civilians should be able to use.

An hour or two later, Mr. Henderson said, "I don't think Mr. Jeffers meant to say that the regulations of any government agency should be ignored."

Though criticism of the complexity of the oil-rationing system which gave two houses of the same size two different allotments has about died down, the oil industry still is trying to get across to the public the fact that it, and not the New Deal, was responsible for the system, designed to penalize wasteful users and reward the frugal.

In aletter in the Washington Star last night, obert Gray, an industry spokesman, wrote: "The plan was not developed, as often claimed, by New Deal theorists: it was evolved lock, stock, and barrel by heating engineers, fuel oil, and oil burner men called in cansultaiton by OPA. Informed criticism would be welcomed by the industry.

"My patience with star gazers in government is thinner than most, but this is one program that was devolved by hardheaded industry men from stem to gudget."

Embassy Shivers When Oil Runs Out

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

Fuel-oil rationing hit the British Embassy with a cold wave Jan. 3.

The fuel-oil tanks ran dry Sunday and remained that way all day yesterday, forcing the staff to wear wraps while engaged in their usual duties.

An Embassy spokesman commented: "This is war, don't you know, and one simply has to put up with these minor inconveniences."

Rise in Soviet Tank Power Turning Tide Against Germans

Continued from Page 1

on with which the Red Army has been greatly strengthened in comparison with last year.

There has been a great expansion in the output of the Katusha gun and its special ammunition. This gun decimated the Hungarians at Voronezh in August, and at the same time caused the disappearance of a whole German division on the Don in a few hours. Stalin once called this the weapon of the future and it will play a much bigger part in coming battles than last year.

Russian reserves of manpower remain a riddle to the outside world. It is believed that Soviet industry has greatly expanded its war output against last winter when thousands of factories were still in the process of resettlement, but whence comes the flow of reserves for the gigantic army which so far is fighting Hitler's main forces alone?

War Output Kept Up

I have not as yet seen the signs of any crisis in manpower. Exemption from military service still extends to certain groups, apart from industrial workers and employees.

It now seems certain that Soviet war losses while very large must have been greatly overestimated in the first months of the war, and during last summer's retreat the Red Army succeeded in conserving manpower much more successfully than in 1941.

Finally the vitality of today's Red Army has been proven, notably in Stalingrad, where in theory half of the defenders should have been killed or disabled every day by air bombardments, some of which exceeded in severity the bombing of Cologne, apart from the storms of artillery and trench mortar fire.

If there was a place where Soviet losses were particularly heaviest it should have been in Stalingrad, but even here they weren't heavy enough to outweigh the reinforcements which came only in trickles until the main Soviet forces broke through from the north along the Volga.

This winter the Red Army has made the most of its opportunities. If unable to surround and destroy decisive numbers of troops and equipment it must use all its weight to push back the Germans from potential launching points against Russia's two main industrial districts—Moscow and the Urals.

At present the second front looms more definitely on the horizon than a German revanche in the spring or summer, but if in the next six weeks the Soviets are unable to inflict more crushing blows like Stalingrad the German danger will again come into the foreground.

Rostov's Fall Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5—High Russian and British circles in London now predict that the Russian capture of Velikie Luki and Kotelnikovski will be followed by the early fall of Rostov and renewed large-scale Soviet offensive action in the Leningrad sector.

Soviet quarters in London now talk of the coming victory over the Nazis with still more assurance than they showed a year ago when they were expressing their complete confidence that the Germans would be stopped.

In fact, the Soviets are beginning to talk of their intentions in the postwar period—something which they have, on the whole, refrained from doing heretofore. Although it is too soon to say how much official importance can be attached to these indications of Soviet confidence and Soviet intentions, diplomatic circles here regard it as a sign that Stalin feels that on the Russian front, as elsewhere, the year's end has been marked by the final shift of the initiative from the Axis to the United Nations.

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Axis Cloud Hovers Over French Africa

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yesterday we published a survey of the military situation in French Africa based on supplementary information which has become available in Washington with the return of various individuals subsequent to the American landings there.

From similar sources, some semiofficial and some entirely private, information has also come through which supplements the confused and heavily censored political picture transmitted direct from Africa.

It is offered with the same reservations as to its completeness and reliability. It is not known fact. It is only the best information currently available in Washington. Much of it is probably based on competent guessing, rather than certain knowledge.

For whatever it is worth it is as follows:

Anti-Allied Activity

Morocco, and to a less extent Algiers, are alive today with active groups and individuals working openly as well as secretly against the Allied cause. There are uniformed fascist organizations which were still parading in uniform and with arms up to 10 days ago, and so far as official information is concerned have not, up to day, been banned.

These anti-Allied groups count a small percentage of the total European population, but have a proportionately high representation in political positions. They are so unabashed that they continued publishing and openly distributing pro-Axis propaganda in the streets for several weeks after Anglo-American troops had landed.

They also continued broadcasting fascist and even overt pro-Axis material from the French radio stations after the landings and until direct and strong protests were taken to Admiral Darlan himself and the execution of Darlan's orders had been supervised by Americans.

Welter of Rivalries

The majority of the European population is regarded as being pro-Ally or at least anti-Axis, terms which are not necessarily synonymous. But there is such a welter of conflicting rivalries and jealousies and suspicions that consistency or logic is often difficult to find. For example, people who were against the late Admiral Jean Darlan because of his Vichy connections and past are not necessarily for Gen. Henri Giraud now.

The appreciation of Admiral Darlan which has been expressed in Washington by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was a reflection of a very real feeling among American officers who worked with the Admiral in Algiers. Admiral Darlan did not set any conditions to his collaboration. He subordinated himself to the wishes of the American command. What was asked of him was granted within the limitations of his position.

In retrospect the one serious criticism of the Darlan period is that the Admiral did not initiate any real purge of questionable individuals in the subordinate ranks of the French official hierarchy. The Americans, partly because the policy was one of nonintervention in domestic French matters and partly because the scene was unfamiliar, did not press the Admiral unduly on this point. The result was that the "old gang" remained largely unchanged during the entire Darlan period and remains today the main problem for General Giraud.

Loyalty of the Gang

Perhaps the easiest way to understand the whole picture is in terms of old fashioned ward politics in a machine-ridden American city. A political machine was built up in Africa during the Vichy period. The individual members were more often than not interested exclusively in their jobs. Their jobs became identified with the Vitchy regime. And, like all astute machine politicians, they developed one strong loyalty, the loyalty of the gang.

Thus it often resulted that Admiral Darlan's efforts were frustrated or delayed down through the ranks of the political machine. Pro-Axis officials were protected by colleagues who in theory were pro-Ally simply because both belonged to "the gang" and pro-Axis activities went on because no official would take vigorous action against a colleague.

But still Admiral Darlan could control the general direction of affairs because he came from Vichy. Whether General Giraud can really control until he has purged the hierarchy and staffed the political machine with men who are motivated more by political conviction than "gang politics" is the real question. What General de Gaulle has laid down as a condition to unity is exactly such a purge of the old political machine.

Two Possibilities Seen

The Real explanation of the Darlan assassination is still something which has been kept inside French circles. No one who could tell Washington has yet been informed and Washington literally does not know. However, from what tidbits of information there are, speculation has narrowed to two possibilities. It is considered that the assassin was either a true Frenchman determined to punish Darlan for his Vichy collaborationisms, or that he was simply a member of "the gang" which resented the fact that Darlan had ended the period of complete and unchallenged authority for "the gang." General Giraud's arrest of police officers who knew of the intended attempt on Admiral Darlan's life and failed to report it would seem to stress the second thesis.

So far this internal political confusion has not done any serious harm to the Allied military position. General Giraud has had absolute command of French military forces from the beginning and has used them to the fullest extent permitted by their inadequacies of equipment. But it is obviously a condition which cannot be permitted to go on. Unless General Giraud can straighten out the internal political picture, it will ultimately be wiped out entirely and replaced by straightforward military law.

Trial Date Set For French General

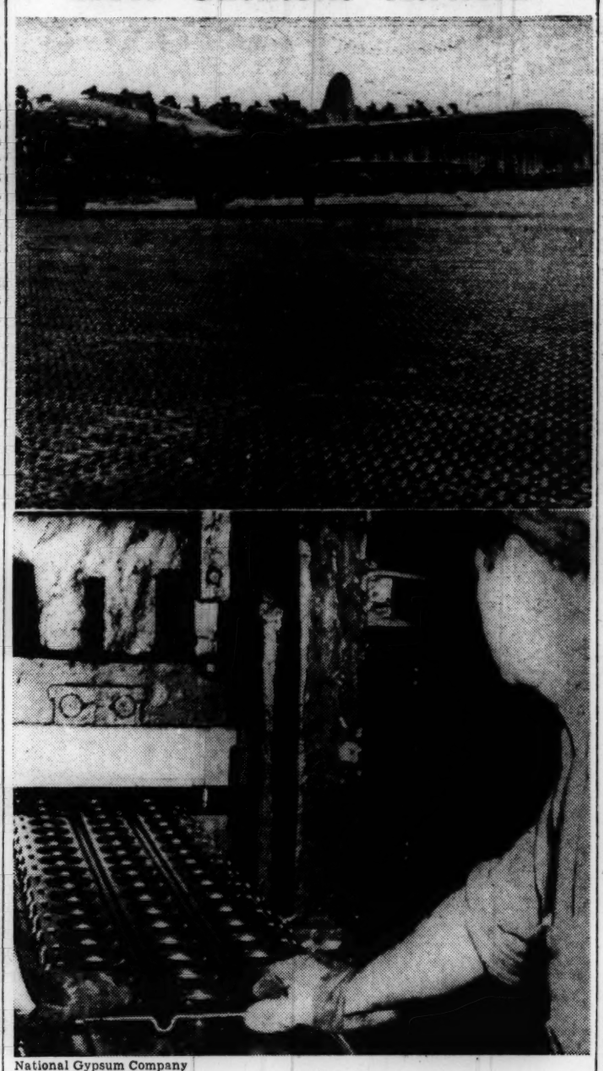
Recorded by CBS

London

German radio reports recorded here say that General de Tattigny of the French Army "is to be tried by the State Court in Lyons on Jan. 9."

A BBC broadcast added: "General de Tattigny, who commanded the Second French Army before the armistice, made a gallant but vain attempt to oppose the German entry into Unoccupied France."

Steel 'Cushions' Airfield



National Gypsum Company

'Magic Carpet' in Use by Army Air Forces

Upper: Among improvements applied to the Guadalcanal airfield after it was wrested from the Japanese is this steel mat which facilitates take-offs and landings of such big planes as the United States Army B-17 shown here. The mat is laid in small sections and is easily repaired. Lower: United States bomber and fighter planes are enabled to operate sooner from advanced positions in swampy or desert areas by portable steel runway plates turned out by the National Gypsum Company's plant at Niles, Ohio. These "magic carpets" are being produced on redesigned presses which in peacetime made metal lath for walls. A section is shown coming off one of the plant's presses.

Giraud Frees Prisoners 'Impartially'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—According to a communiqué issued by the headquarters of Gen. Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner in North Africa, "a certain number of persons detained because of certain political tendencies have been liberated on the occasion of New Year's and coincident with his [General Giraud's] taking over command." The communiqué stresses particularly that "these liberations have been pronounced with complete impartiality and without regard to ideology and were inspired solely by the prisoners' war records and proofs of patriotism." It is not made clear, however, whether the liberated prisoners, the number of which is unknown, included followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and former pro-Axis Frenchmen.

In his first statement on the Darlan affair, President Roosevelt declared that "he had requested the liberation of all persons in Northern Africa who had been imprisoned because they opposed the efforts of the Nazis to dominate the world, and that he had asked for the abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi governments or Nazi ideologies." The State Department in Washington is obviously anxious to have the President's orders carried out in Africa.

Undoubtedly, as General Giraud has said, a substantial percentage of the prisoners in North African concentration camps have been released. Yet there are indications that the French Administration in North Africa remains reluctant to free some men who have actively or allegedly opposed the Vichy regime.

Number of Prisoners

The number of political prisoners of all kinds who were interned in North Africa prior to the Anglo-American occupation has been estimated at 30,000 to 40,000, including about 1,000 British and Allied sailors, 5,000 to 6,000 Fighting French followers, 10,000 Jews from Central and Eastern Europe, and 15,000 to 20,000 Spanish Loyalists.

Part of these prisoners were held in Algerian and Moroccan prisons and internment camps, while others had been sent to labor camps in the Sahara or were toiling in coal mines and on public works.

It would, however, be wrong to believe that under Vichy rule in North Africa, all pro-Allied Frenchmen, all foreign Jews, and all Spaniards hostile to Gen. Francisco Franco had been interned. Wealthy persons and persons with relatives in influential French circles succeeded in keeping away from internment. North Africa, after the French defeat, was less exposed to direct German intervention than Metropolitan France and therefore represented Vichy rule more or less in its entirety.

Vichy prisoners in North Africa were a desperate lot and Vichy French treatment of them differed according to their origin. There were British and Allied sailors from torpedoed vessels who had drifted to the North Africa shore. After United Nations occupation of North Africa, these men were immediately released. Although they complained of bad food and unsanitary conditions, they actually had not been illtreated by the French.

Treatment of Prisoners

Numerous followers of General de Gaulle had been rounded up by the French police and thrown into prisons and internment camps. There are creditable reports of harsh treatment of many of these French patriots. Some police inspectors, especially in Rabat, regarded de Gaullists as actual criminals and are reported to have tortured them in order to obtain information on the underground movement. In other cases, however, minor officials were in sympathy with de Gaulle's aims and did not treat their prisoners too badly.

There is reason to suppose that only part of those pro-Allied Frenchmen have been released. Milton S. Eisenhower, Associate Director of the Office of War Information, declared upon his recent return from Africa that he "understood that all former French political prisoners had been freed," but this has not been confirmed by Fighting French hearquarters in London.

While anti-Vichy Frenchmen could hope to find officials who were not openly opposed to the Fighting French cause, unhappy Jewish and Spanish refugees were actually dealt with like slaves by the Vichy administration. Among these Jewish internees were thousands of refugees who, during the war, had joined the French Foreign Legion in order to fight the Axis. Although they had engaged themselves only for the duration of the war, they were not demobilized after the signing of the armistice. They were dismissed from the ranks and sent to labor camps in Southern Algeria to help build the Trans-Saharan Railway and the big dam at Infout. Only those refugees who disposed of large funds were demobilized and were allowed to return to France or to live in Algeria.

Forced Labor

Yet when the Vichy government undertook to build the railway link between its possessions in Northern and Western Africa, the number of refugee slaves from the "Legion" proved to be insufficient. Vichy police, therefore, rounded up numerous refugees in Southern France and shipped them forcibly to North Africa. At the same time, Spanish Loyalists who since the collapse of the Spanish Republic had lived in French camps were ordered to work in North Africa. As many of them refused to go, French mobile guards took forceful methods.

Conditions in North African work camps have on several occasions aroused protests in this country. According to some reports, life in North African desert camps was even worse than in German concentration camps. Conditions were said to be especially severe at camps at Kenadza, Colomb-Bechar, Djelfa, Saida, Boghar in Algeria, at Berguent, Mengoub, Bou-Afra, and Infout in Morocco, and at Ain-el-Aurak.

Last July the Vichy government issued a statement denying bad treatment of refugees in North Africa who were declared to be "voluntary" workers. Conditions in the camps were described as normal. But the "American Joint Distribution Committee" which has done much to ease the conditions of refugees, described the North African camps thus:

"Conditions in the camps were almost on a subhuman level. The men lived in holes in the sand covered only by a piece of tent cloth. When rain filled these holes, they had to sleep entirely in the open, subject to the fierce cold of the desert night. There was no soap. . . . Conditions amounted to virtual slavery."

To Release Jews

The same organization was recently informed that French authorities were prepared to release 1,500 Jewish refugees from camps in Morocco and Algeria if funds for their transportation and support could be provided. Most of the refugees scheduled to be freed were in camps in Northern Algeria where conditions had been relatively better than in the Southern district.

The camp at Sidi-el-Ayachi (Morocco), where 250 women had been interned, will also be dissolved, it was said.

The Czechoslovak Government in exile reported that "an undetermined number of Czechoslovak citizens had been liberated from actual slavery by United Nations action in Africa. Reports that Spanish refugees interned in North Africa have been released are so far unconfirmed, but, according to other reports reaching this country, many of them succeeded in escaping from their camps during the fighting in Morocco.

Thus, while a number of internees of all kinds already have been released in North Africa, it appears unlikely, on the basis of information now available, that all prisoners or the majority of them are at liberty. It must be remembered that so far only the costal zone of Algeria has been occupied by Anglo-American forces, while Southern Algeria, where most of the concentration camps were located, remains entirely under French military control.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Djibuti yesterday said that the first act of the new Fighting French executive of French Somaliland, Governor Bayerdelle, was to release all de Gaullist sympathizers jailed under the Vichy regime.]

The question of liberation of Spanish Loyalists is further complicated by Allied fear of reaction in Franco Spain. Axis propaganda recently sought to stir up Spanish reaction by asserting that former Loyalist Prime Minister Juan Negrin had arrived in North Africa to organize an army of Spanish republicans. Release of Spanish refugees in North Africa, therefore, is partly linked to general political considerations.

Italian Commission Seized at Djibouti

Recorded by CBS

London, Jan. 5

The British radio reports that "thirty-three members of the Italian Armistice Commission have been arrested at Djibouti," Capital of French Somaliland.

It added that "the Senegalese garrison has rallied to the Fighting French forces."

Canada Expects Vital Part In Postwar Global Flying

MONTREAL, Jan. 5 (CP) — would take an important part in the development of global aviation after the war and with new equipment available was expressed here by H. J. Symington, President of the air line.

In his annual report for 1942 Mr. Symington said "Canada occupies an important position in the future of the air world." The Dominion lies on major Great Circle routes which are the shortest avenues to Europe and Asia, the report indicated.

"International flying across the Atlantic and the Pacific will be dependent upon agreements between countries," Mr. Symington's report stated. "TCA, Canada's national air line, is destined to be Canada's instrument in such global operations," the report added.

Mr. Symington said TCA already has plans for a shorter route than the present across the continent, crossing the Great Lakes to Winnipeg, Man., and thence to points of exit in Western Canada and the Yukon Territory. He also announced that the TCA route would be extended from Vancouver, B. C., to Victoria, early in January.

TCA aircraft, over a route 4,857 miles long, now fly 22,790 miles a day. In 1942 they carried mail totaling 2,260,000 pounds, an increase of 24 per cent; and passengers totaling 106,000, an increase of 24 per cent.

Reviewing 1942 activities Mr. Symington said service was extended to Newfoundland last May 1, with a second daily flight established Nov. 1. The service proved so necessary that the passenger load factor was the highest in the system and reservations were made weeks in advance.

A divisional headquarters and a dispatch center have been established in Moncton, N. B., and a reservations center at Halifax, N. S., the report stated. A new dispatch center also has been opened at Winnipeg.

A heavy burden of war work has been carried out by the Engineering and Maintenance Department, chiefly in the Winnipeg shops. Thousands of instruments and accessories have been overhauled for Royal Canadian Air Force, the Royal Air Force, the British Overseas Airways Corporation and the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. TCA has assisted in important experiments for the National Research Council.

Mr. Symington said TCA crews were participating in flights across the Atlantic as part of the war effort and TCA ground crews overhaul and maintain the transoceanic transports from Canada.

The extra work has brought an increase in TCA shop forces of approximately 40 per cent.

Eighth Army Sets Precedent By Crossing the Impassable

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the British Forces in North Africa

WITH BRITISH ARMORED FORCES AT BIR EL ZIDAN, Tripolitania, Dec. 28, delayed—Pressing ever closer to Tripoli the advance guard of the Eighth Army crossed Wadi Kebir, long regarded as Marshal Rommel's probable main line of defense after he abandoned El Agheila.

Again the enemy surrendered a strong position without a struggle, where he might well at least have fought a strong rearguard action, holding up the British advance.

Cross the Impassable

Such puzzling tactics invite speculation whether the Axis hasn't after all decided to retire completely from Tripolitania, concentrating all available forces on the Tunisian bridgehead.

A surprising thing about the present campaign is that while the cross-country going is at many points rough, British Army forces always manage to find a way through even those stretches which are marked impassable on the map.

At Wadi Kebir the monotony of the desert broke suddenly at the precipitous edge of a broad valley seven or eight miles wide. On the far side there were even tiers of flat-topped cliffs, almost classic in design, with here and there small size canyons leading off and dwindling away.

The valley floor was carpeted with soft sand. It was utterly barren; devoid even of usual clumps of camelthorn.

There was an awesome majesty about the whole scene, like the Grand Canyon or some lunar landscape.

Vehicles in Single File

As the sinking sun cast the shadows of the long cliff far out into the valley, vehicles of the Eighth Army crawled slowly along the narrow precarious path down on one side and then across, feeling their way slowly in single file through the sand.

On the far side we entered a little side canyon marked on the map as Pilastrina, where one lone tree stood beside an ancient well close under the cliff.

Here the enemy had bivouacked only a few hours before. Our patrols reported him some 15 miles away toward Wade Zambao. As night was falling, however, we camped just on top at the far side, proud in knowing that yet another barrier had been surmounted.

Today we should discover where if at all Marshal Rommel intends to make his long expected stand.

Perhaps in a few days we shall be knocking at the gates of Tripoli.

Britain's Judy O'Gradys Share In New Year's Honor List

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5 — Ordinary men and women of Britain—factory workers, housewives, air-raid wardens, town clerks, typists, and civil servants—stole the headlines in the New Year Honors List containing 872 names.

For instance, Mr. Harry Hargreaves, "a real Yorkshire lad of 73," gets the British Empire medal for operating a lathe at a machine-tool factory.

He has been a lathe worker for 57 years; since the war he has just worked his lathe harder.

Today's poser for Harry—an inveterate clogwearer, is shall he go to Buckingham Palace in clogs when King George sends for him to receive the medal in person.

Housework and Munitions

The almost incredible efforts of British housewives in this war get recognition in the award of the British Empire medal to Mrs. Frances Taylor. She has four children and a blind husband, but manages to keep house for them, as well as doing a full day's work in a munition factory.

Her children help with shopping and in 2½ years she has only missed three shifts at the factory. True to Lancashire tradition Mrs. Taylor explained when she heard of her honor: "I thought only the swells got these things."

Actually the swells had their day on Jan. 1 since this year precedent was broken by announcing beginning of year honors in two parts.

In the first part were such famous names at Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell and Viscount Gort, who both become Field Marshals; Miss Lilian Braithwaite, one of Britain's most popular actresses who becomes a Dame of the British Empire. Ranking soldiers, sailors, and airmen added to their rows of ribbons; factory managers got knighthoods.

Bravery of Varied Types

But in the second list all attention is focused on ordinary folk whose names aren't household words.

There's the Order of the British Empire for Mrs. Betty Wake Cuthbert, chief of Britain's first-fighting women who have played a big part in combating firebombs in air raids. There are awards for men and women who have shown as much bravery in combating industrial accidents on the factory front as fighting men have shown in the battle front.

Trip to the Palace

There are OBES for farmers, for a test pilot, for a meteorological expert and for a railroad station master.

What do all these honors mean for these ordinary folk of Britain? They mean a thrill for themselves and their relations, friends, and neighbors; a never-to-be-forgotten trip to Buckingham Palace with the family all in their best clothes. They mean a quick handshake and perhaps a few words with the King and Queen; the glow of pride as these humble citizens walk out of the great iron gates before a crowd of onlookers.

There are medals in their boxes to be kept at home on the mantleshelf or in a corner of the cupboard.

There is a little colored ribbon to be worn on certain formal occasions. But most important of all these 872 new recipients of honors have a feeling today that their jobs have been recognized as worth while and important. And their friends say, "Why, it might've been me," and put an extra effort into their work.

Rumania Bans Free Churches

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 5—The Rumanian Government has issued a decree dissolving religious communities, free church bodies and sects on the ground that their existence endangers national unity.

The dissolution decree provides for confiscation by the State of property held by the church groups.

It is expected that Rumanian Baptists will protest the move and will try, by legal measures, to prevent execution of the order.

Rumania's German - language Baptist paper, Taeufer Bote, had given no indication of impending trouble. In the latest issue, received here, the paper treats at length of Baptist activity throughout the country, and comments on the visits by German soldiers to Baptist meetings.

[A hint of the impending suppression was given on Nov. 20 last by the Berlin radio which stated that the Rumanian Government had issued a decree under which all Christian Science activities were forbidden in Rumania. Religious News Service said at that time that the dissolution of the Christian Science churches might be the first step in a repression of non-Orthodox church groups.]

The Rumanian move is not without precedent. During 1938 and 1939, the Government almost succeeded in dissolving the Baptists, Evangelicals, and Adventists. The attempt was averted only by a world-wide protest from Baptists and other Protestant groups. The Government did, however, succeed in making it illegal for eight small sects to continue the practice of their faith.

During the latter part of 1940, a decree was issued dissolving all religious bodies not recognized by the State. The decree, it was stated, was in line with Rumania's Nazi-dominated regime, and largely affected Baptists, Adventists, and Jews. The decree was subsequently rescinded by the Ministry of Cults.

Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, President of the Baptist World Alliance, who personally intervened on behalf of Rumania's religious minorities several years ago, is now in London. Under the circumstances, little effective aid outside of Rumania can be counted on.

Confiscation

By Religious News Service

WASHINGTON — The German D.N.B. agency has confirmed the dissolution of religious associations and sects in Rumania and the confiscation of their property.

A dispatch from Bucharest for use by Nazi newspapers and radio stations, announcing the move, added:

"Continuation of some of these associations will depend on the consent of the Council of Ministers, which can be withdrawn any time."

American Soldiers in Africa Get List of Do's and Don'ts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 5—The ancient adage about doing as the Romans do when in Rome just about sums up the nonmilitary instructions that have been issued to American troops in North Africa.

There is one important modification, however: Don't do as the Germans and Italians do.

American troops assigned to the Mediterranean war theater are given a booklet of instructions—"North Africa"—which must take its place beside a "Yank's Guide to Britain" and a "Briton's Guide to the United States."

Some Do's and Don'ts

Here are some of the more important do's and don'ts:

"Don't enter mosques.

"Shake hands with Arabs; otherwise don't touch them or slap them on the back.

"Eat with your right hand—never with your left, even if you are a southpaw.

"Follow the rule of your host. If he takes off his shoes on entering the house, do the same.

"Talk Arabic if you can to the people. No matter how badly you do it, they like it.

"Bargain on prices. Don't let shopkeepers or merchants overcharge you; but be polite."

Why Americans Came

Getting down quickly to fundamentals, the pamphlet begins: "The question will be asked, 'Why have you come?' The answer is straightforward and simple. We have come to drive out the common enemy. We seek no territory or material gains. The people of this area are our traditional friends. We have come to help, not to oppress them . . . millions of Frenchmen will see the point."

Under the heading, "Our French Allies," a tribute is paid to the French, especially those in Occupied France, for their brave attempts to throw off the Nazi yoke, and for their loyalty to the Allied cause.

Next is presented a description of North African geography and climate.

Money: You will be paid in overprinted (special) U. S. currency. This money will be redeemable at face value for regular U. S. currency if you leave the country. However, for any purchases you may wish to make locally it will be necessary for you to change your pay to the currency of the country.

Native population: You will meet the descendants of races and empires which were making history at the dawn of organized life, thousands of years ago. Most of them seem to be, and are, very different from the people back home. Don't judge by external appearances. Your behavior toward the population is as important as your bravery under fire.

Moslem religion: The immense majority of the inhabitants of these territories are Moslems, followers of the prophet Mohammed. Their racial strains may differ; their dialects, customs and standards of living may vary greatly from region to region; but they have in common the religious and cultural traditions of Islam.

Canadian Manpower Organized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 5—The Department of Labor, which includes among its functions the selection and distribution of manpower in wartime, has been reorganized by the Minister, Humphrey Mitchell.

This is the first announcement of changes having a direct bearing on the administration of manpower affairs that has been issued since the retirement of Elliott Little as Director of National Selective Service some weeks ago. The new machinery of the Department brings selective service and the unemployment insurance commission into a "single administrative unit."

The call-up of young men for compulsory military training is now in the hands of the Department of Labor. Hitherto it has been under the Department of National War Services.

This military call-up is not to be confused with the voluntary enlistment in the armed forces. With this exception the supply of civilian and army manpower needs will now be in the hands of one department instead of two.

While Selective Service and the Unemployment Insurance Commission will be closely allied in their administration, the Commission, it is stated, "will retain its statutory authority on strictly unemployment insurance matters." Labor unions have expressed themselves very clearly on this point. The Commission's national advisory committees will also continue to operate.

The Labor Department under the new arrangement is being divided into nine branches, employment service and unemployment insurance; labor supply; conciliation and industrial relations; vocational and trade training; research, statistics, and labor Gazette; welfare of workers; military call-up; administrative services, and Dominion Government annuities. A number of branch heads will be appointed. As now reorganized, it will resemble the British Ministry of Labor "in its variety of functions and administrative cohesion."

Naval Program Study Is Sought by Vinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—A thorough study of Uncle Sam's entire naval program will be undertaken by the House Naval Affairs Committee within the next week, Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia disclosed today.

"As soon as the commttee is organized, possibly late this week," Mr. Vinson said, "I am going to call hearings so we can get a complete picture of the whole thing, what the Navy is doing, what it proposes to do, and what it has done."

Because of its nature, the Georgian said, much of the testimony will be given in executive session, but "wherever possible the hearings will be open."

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Servicemen at N. Y. Center Scrap Games for Trigonometry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—It's jolly enough to provide swing music, holiday gifts, companionable games for servicemen on leave—but give them a practical textbook in arithmetic or the Japanese language if you want to see what a real Army or Navy rush can be like.

So say the hostesses who staff the comfortable Lounge and Information Center operated by the Teachers' Voluntary Service Organization at 191 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Even on Christmas Eve, a typical scene at the Center was that of a youth reaching for a volume on trigonometry and settling himself for a quiet intellectual celebration.

Nearly 5,000 public school teachers here have registered their willingness to tutor the men free of charge in needed study or a favorite hobby while on leave. Word of this instructional service which exists in addition to the canteen and recreation facilities reached Army and Navy bases soon after the Lounge was started last fall and since then there has been an uninterrupted stream of soldiers, sailors and marines from American and Allied forces looking for learning.

Teachers and principals are on hand throughout the week to answer calls for this kind of help. In most instances the men take up their studies right on the premises, which house a fairly large library, but in other cases the teachers go to places designated by the Army or Navy to give the instruction.

T. V. S. O., as it is called, was planned with a handful of teachers during some of the hottest days of the summer, by Mrs. Martha R. Finkler, assistant to principal in a Brooklyn school, Chairman of the organization.

The T. V. S. O. has five Vice-Chairmen with assistants in addition to the four executive officers, each Vice-Chairman being in charge of a branch of the work such as instruction of the men, liaison with other groups, canteen, arts and crafts, hosts and hostesses, personal service and library.

Activities of interest to servicemen include navigation, map reading, radio code, the languages including Russian, Portuguese, Norwegian and Japanese, conducting community sings, game playing, dance instruction, music, puppetry, shorthand, typing and other fields.

What the boys want from their teacher-hostesses would make a long column of "please's." One youth stationed in an upstate camp wanted to write short stores. He asked if a teacher of English would "correct" it once he had finished the opus. The answer, of course, was yes. Another boy who like Chopin and preferred classic music wanted to know if someone wouldn't teach him jazz so he could amuse the other boys on board the Coast Guard vessel of which he was Coxswain. The piano and a music teacher were placed at his disposal.

Others like to pose for sketches and ask the art teacher who is doing the work questions about the technique of drawing. Frequently they want to improve their knowledge in order to qualify for a commission. One of the favorite stories is that of the salior who suddenly disappeared after having come regularly to the center for instruction, only to show up later at a hospital from where he telephoned as soon as he could sit up to know if someone wouldn't please bring his books to him so he could go on with his studies.

Easy Steps to Correct English

'Like' Refuses to Substitute for 'As'

Twenty-eighth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. He works *like* I do.		1. He works *as* I do.
2. Do *like* I tell you.		2. Do *as* I tell you.

The correct sentences are at the right.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "LIKE" AND "AS" (OR "AS IF")

Do you use *like* when you should use *as*?

1. Joe sings (as, like) his brother.
2. Please do it (like, as) I showed you.

As we learned in Lesson 20, the word *like* is a preposition (connecting word) and is followed by an *object* (noun or pronoun); *like me, like him, like it.*

1. Don looks *like me.* (The preposition *like* is followed by the object *me;* or we say, *like* takes the object *me.*)
2. Bill thinks *like us.* (The preposition *like* takes the object *us.*)

The word *as* is a conjunction (another connecting word) and is followed by a *clause;* that is, followed by a group of words containing a *subject* and a *verb.*

1. I shall follow the directions *as* you stated.

(The conjunction *as* is followed by the clause *you stated.*)

(*You stated* is a clause because *You* is the subject and *stated* is the verb.)

2. Please do it *as* I showed you.

(The conjunction *as* is followed by the clause *I showed you.*)

AS IF

In a similar way, *as if* is followed by a clause (*subject* and *verb*).

1. You look *as if* you were ready.

(*as if* is followed by the clause *you were ready.*)

2. You look *like* you were ready. (Incorrect and why?)

(Because *like*, a preposition, cannot be followed by a clause.)

Watch carefully these two words, *like* and *as* (or *as if*) in your speech and writing.

Exercise 1

Draw a circle around the correct word.

Method: Use *like* if an object (noun or pronoun) follows; use *as* (or *as if*) if a subject and a verb follow.

1. I shall do this (like, as) you advised me.
2. You act (as if, like) you were disappointed.
3. It looks (like, as if) rain.
4. It looks (like, as if) it might rain.
5. "It seems (as if, like) these giant trees, living among the clouds, had caught part of their glory from them."
6. Duncan looks (like, as) my brother.
7. Susan reads the book (as if, like) she understood it.

Now we come to a situation in which extra alertness is needed. Sometimes the word *like* and its *object* are followed by a clause (subject and verb). However, this clause is *information added* about the *object*—tells something about the object. Thus, this clause, this added information, does not affect *like* and its object. Notice these examples:

1. He acts like Ned, who is in New York. (*who is in New York* is information *added* about Ned; this added information does not affect the preposition *like* and its object *Ned.*)

2. A quotation, like much better things *that we might suggest,* has its abuses.

The added clause *that we might suggest* explains the word *things,* that is, adds to the information concerning *things;* however, the added clause does not affect the preposition *like* and its object *things.*

Be certain that you understand how the following two examples differ before you start the next exercise.

1. He sings like Mr. Barr, who is his instructor. (*like* is followed by the object *Mr. Barr;* the added clause *who is his instructor* does not affect the preposition *like* and its object *Mr. Barr.*)

2. He sings *as* Mr. Barr does. (*as* is followed by the clause *Mr. Barr does;* there is no object in this sentence.)

Exercise 2

Strike out the incorrect word.

1. That looks (like, as) the officer whom I met this morning.
2. Politeness is (as, like) a flower that has retained its beauty and sweetness.
3. Gordon looks (like, as) my cousin, who is in Panama.
4. Gordon acts (like, as) my cousin would under those circumstances.
5. Victor learned to discriminate in his reading (like, as) his brother had learned.

CONCLUSION: You have learned that *like* refuses to substitute for *as;* indeed, *like* cannot substitute for *as!*

In your next lesson you will adventure into the interesting land of verbs.

★ ★ ★

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—as (precedes you advised me); 2—as if (precedes you were disappointed); 3—like (takes object rain); 4—as if (precedes it might rain); 5—as if (precedes trees had caught . . .); 6—like (takes object brother); 7—as if (precedes she understood it).

Exercise 2: sentences, 1, 2, 3—like (followed by object); sentences 4, 5—as (followed by clause—subject and verb).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

New York Teachers' Associations Oppose Recall of Those on Leave

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's proposal to recall 1,000 New York City school teachers now on sabbatical leaves in order to reduce the delinquency problems in schools continued to draw heavy fire from teacher organizations here.

The New York Teachers Guild charged the Mayor with usurping the powers of the Board of Education, with evading his responsibility, and with "confusing the public." The Guild contested the Mayor's statement that a delinquency problem was new, declaring, on the contrary, that it was the cumulative result of many years of "ignoring the problem."

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, representative of the Teachers Union, accused the Mayor of issuing "inaccurate statements" and of weakening teacher morale. She made public a Union program to solve school difficulties which included the recommendations that 1,000 additional teachers be immediately appointed and class sizes be reduced to a maximum of 30 children a class.

John F. Conroy, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations, laid the "present predicament" to the Mayor's "budget slashing." He held that the cancellation of sabbatical leaves had "nothing to do with remedying the need for more teachers during these critical days."

News, Homemaking, Food Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration Wednesday

Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, author of the first article in the series, "Women and the World We Want."

Noted Women Write on World We Want— First Article by Mrs. Roosevelt

Editor's Note: Now, as never before, both men and women are considering the question of the world after the war, the adjustments to be made, and the improvements to be desired to make it a better world than the one out of which the present war grew. Women of all nations have been called upon to play a valiant part in the present conflict; they have proved themselves in new fields in which they have volunteered or been conscripted for service. What contribution will they make tomorrow? Will they sit at the peace table? Will they have a voice in world reconstruction? Will they remain in business and industry, or will they step aside for the men whose work they have taken over? If countless thousands continue to be wage-earners, what of the children and the home? These questions will be discussed by women authorities in our own and other lands in a series of 30 articles, "Women and the World We Want," beginning today with that by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. They will appear Tuesday and Friday of each week on this page.

By Eleanor Roosevelt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Since we do not know what conditions the world will face when the war comes to an end, it is a little difficult to write about the world which women want, in any very specific way. There are, however, certain things which, I think, are general enough so that we can be facing those and trying to keep them in mind through whatever development may come in the next few years.

First of all, we want a world free from the fear of aggression, which means that we want a world which is disarmed. There will have to be, of course, an international police force and some system by which an international body carries on inspection in various countries. In this way we should be able to prevent the rise of military power on the part of any one nation or any group of nations.

Secondly, it seems to me that we must want some kind of machinery which may have to be changed from time to time, but which shall still function on the principles of a court of law where difficulties that arise between peoples of the world may have full consideration and peaceful adjudication.

Thirdly, it seems to me necessary that we begin to work toward an economic system which shall function on a world-wide basis. The first and cardinal principle is that there shall be work for any person who desires to work, and that pay for that work may vary in different parts of the world, but in every instance it shall cover the necessities of decent living. Only by providing work for human beings can we expect that human beings will train themselves for some type of work. It is true that there are always lazy people in the world, but in a society that looks upon work as dignified and the essential expression of good citizenship, public opinion will, I think, soon do away with the parasites.

This insistence that there shall be a job open to everyone and a minimum standard of living established, does not, I think, kill either the initiative or the ambition of people. There will always be people who have both greater capacity and greater natural gifts and they will always accomplish more and therefore receive more for their work, in material returns or in consideration and influence in their community.

I want a world in which religion will not be a matter only of churches and rituals, but will be a part of every person's daily life. This would eliminate many of the difficulties which arise today in the field of human relations and would mean that basically every individual was preparing in himself a more peaceful world in every field where human beings come to grips because of their selfish interests. It would eliminate the bitterness which sometimes eats into the soul of those who must receive charity, though I would hope to see the number of these people very largely reduced. It would create a different attitude among the races of the world and would therefore be one of the great factors in the building of peace in the future.

Lastly, I think, I want a world where women are conscious of the great contribution which they can make to world problems, where they willingly accept their responsibilities and gladly co-operate with men on an equal basis in the many fields where they must work together to achieve the best results. Women, because they bring children into the world and are the principal influence during the early years, always have had great power in every nation in indirect ways.

Today, that power extends itself into direct action which deepens their responsibility and makes it more important than ever that they should equip themselves as well as possible for the role which they must play in the world. It is a role of limitless opportunity which we must approach with courage because of the great obligations which accompany it.

South Americans Well Know Hospitality of Tia Bates

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Here and there in the world, you come upon unofficial ambassadors-at-large who are doing wonderful things. Nobody ever gives them titles, except affectionate ones. They are usually quite devoid of decorations. Yet if you were to sift the matter down to its fine points you would find that these modest, unassuming persons going about the quiet business of living, have done more to cement good will and understanding between people of different races and nations than many an imposing commission with a high-sounding title and fanfare.

Such an one is "Tia" Bates. From Cape Horn to Cape Ann, North and South American travelers know Tia Bates and the charm and hospitality of her home in Arequipa, nestling in the high Andes under the shadow of El Misti with its 19,000-foot volcanic cone mantled in snow.

Quinta Bates, as Mrs. Bates calls this rambling pension, has been a refuge to many a traveler. Explorers have returned from the tangled South American jungles to the shelter of its wide, sunny terraces. It has been an inspiration to diplomats, authors, and writers who have found there an understanding of the people of Peru, and a closeness to them that comes only from a lifetime's exchange of confidences. And it has been home—just plain home—to hundreds of young mining engineers and prospectors who have been forced to spend their young years in the high Cordillera in quest of the copper, silver, gold and tin that the Incas and the Spaniards overlooked.

All Call Her "Tia"

"Tia," as Mrs. Ana Bates is affectionately known (Aunt, in Spanish), was born an American, but lost her citizenship when she became the wife of an Englishman who made his home in South America. "I still object when I come to the United States Customs and have to toddle over to those groups entering the country as aliens," she said with her hearty vehemence when interviewed in New York.

"Yet, you know," she continued, "when I am at home in Peru I am forever defending Americans and their strange ways. Always I remind Peruvians that I, too, am an American. The Peruvians laugh and say, 'But not you, Tia, you are one of us.' So what can I do? When I come to New York I am always explaining the customs of the Peruvians which seem odd to you—and so it goes."

Perhaps it is these continual and good-humored explanations that make Quinta Bates a center for the ideas of good neighborliness—perhaps it is just "Tia" herself who has become somewhat of a legend to globe-trotter and native alike. She will tell you practically that her popularity comes from serving good English, French, and American food with just enough of the native dishes to lend a touch of glamour to her table; having plenty of hot water, comfortable, soft beds, and Tomasa, a matchless Peruvian cook, who has been with her for thirty years.

But everyone who has come to rest at Quinta Bates in Arequipa—and Arequipa means in the Indian tongue "here we rest"—has been charmed by the atmosphere of the place. Life there seems to pattern the informal comfort of an English country home. The house itself is a long, rambling structure of some twenty rooms with an astounding number of baths for that part of the world, not to mention a group of small houses where people can be very much to themselves.

Always Improving House

"I bought the house from the Mayor of the town over 36 years ago," Mrs. Bates explained, "and I am always doing something to it.

"I have added dozens of rooms, sun porches, penthouses and terraces, and still I find more that that I want to do. My dining room—I am very fond of. It is a treasure house of rare Spanish and Peruvian antiques, paneled in rare woods."

Tia Bates really pioneered in South America. She was taken there when she was a young girl by her father who was the manager of a railroad in northern Chile, and her young married life was passed in copper-mining towns in Bolivia where, for years at a stretch, she found herself the only white woman for miles around. She has grown up with the country, so to speak, and in many places has certainly laid the groundwork for a sound understanding between her two peoples.

In New York, Tia Bates looked out at the whirling snow as it blustered past the windows of a 15th-floor apartment.

"We do not have cold like this in Arequipa," she said, "although El Misti is snow-covered the year round. We have much sunshine and bright blue skies. It is good to be here. And it is good to go home. It is this coming and going, not only by myself but by the many, that weaves our civilizations into a pattern of wholeness."

Serve Potatoes Mashed or Boiled, but Try Other Ways Too

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here in the United States we eat, pound for pound, more potatoes than any other food. Baked, fried, boiled and mashed. And the most popular of these is mashed. There just seems to be an affinity between meats and mashed potatoes.

And good as mashed potatoes are at their first serving, they are almost better done up in attractive guises on the next two days following. Almost every cook makes some form of potato patty or potato croquette out of leftover mashed potatoes. In our own home we vary our potato patties by adding, at different times, chopped chives, mint, peppers, flaked smoked fish, minced ham, bacon or sausage, chopped chicken livers, minced kidney, chopped peanuts, and grated cheese.

There is one thing to be remembered when mashing potatoes, and that is that the potato contains, roughly speaking, three parts water to one part solids. So be sure to drain the potato well before mashing.

Many families have several specialty-of-the-house recipes featuring yesterday's mashed potatoes. The recipes given below should supplement those.

Veal and Potato Pie

3 cups mashed potatoes
1 pound cubed raw veal
1 cup tiny peeled raw onions
1 cup raw green peas
1 green pepper, cut in strips
2 tablespoons butter (or butter substitute)
½ cup sour cream
Flour, salt, pepper, celery salt, and chopped parsley.

Boil cubed raw veal in a small amount of seasoned water until partially tender, then add onions and continue cooking for 15 or 20 minutes, add peas and peppers and continue until meat and vegetables are tender. Add butter and sufficient flour, dissolved in a little water, to thicken gravy to taste. Add sour cream and parsley, and season highly. Spread 2-3 of the mashed potatoes over bottom and sides of well-greased casserole, pour the meat mixture in, and cover with remaining mashed potatoes. Brush top with melted butter and dust with paprika. Nuts, chives, or grated cheese may be sprinkled over the top if desired. Bake in moderate oven until brown on top.

Hungarian Knoedel

2 cups mashed potatoes
1 pound cottage cheese put through sieve
2 tablespoons sour cream
3 eggs, slightly beaten
1½ cups flour, approximately
Salt and nutmeg (1 tablespoon or more of sugar optional)
Cooked pitted prunes, or prune or plum jam
Generously buttered crumbs

Mix the sieved cottage cheese and sour cream, then beat in the mashed potatoes. Add the eggs, sugar if used, salt, and nutmeg, and beat for a minute or two. Add flour, a little at a time, until a stiff dough results. The amount will vary with the dryness of the cheese and potatoes. Roll on a well-floured board and cut into small squares. Put a pitted prune or a little jam in the center of each square. A few bits of nuts or candied fruit may be added for variety, or a sprinkling of grated orange peel. Form the squares into balls with the fruit in the center, and chill in refrigerator until wanted. Drop into deep pot of boiling salted water, taking care that the water never stops boiling. When the knoedel rise to the top, boil for one minute longer, remove and drain. Serve at once thickly sprinkled with the generously buttered crumbs.

An excellent, and rather unusual, stuffing for duck, goose, or any other poultry, or for any pocketed roast, is

Peanut and Potato Stuffing

2 cups mashed potatoes
1 cup dried bread crumbs
1 cup broken peanut meats
1 large onion, minced
6 rashers of bacon, coarsely chopped or cut
1 egg, slightly beaten
Salt, pepper, Worcestershire sauce, sage, nutmeg, and ginger.

Fry bacon until it begins to color slightly, then add onion, and simmer, stirring until onion is transparent. Add potato, crumbs, and peanuts, and continue simmering, stirring the while, until all fat has been absorbed. Season very highly, remove from fire, and add egg, stirring until egg is absorbed and set. Cool before stuffing into fowl or roast.

But good as mashed potatoes are, there is no better potato than the plain boiled one, cooked in the jacket or out of it. We advocate cooking potatoes in their protective skin, these frugal days; however, if the potatoes must be peeled before boiling, save the liquid to take the place of plain water in soup, stew, etc. Don't throw away anything edible.

For convenience, for economy, and for variety, boil potatoes in large quantities. For their first appearance, serve as is, with salt, pepper, butter, and anything else you like. Then go on from there. But don't just reheat and serve plain, because they won't be particularly tasty. And the texture will be poor. Cook them almost any other way, though—fry, sauté or make into salad. For salad they should be sliced and seasoned while still warm, as the hot or warm potato absorbs all salad ingredients (except mayonnaise) better than the cold potato.

A savory American adaption of a famed East Indian dish, a meal in itself, is

Potato Curry Soup

3 cups cubed boiled potatoes
½ cup sliced raw onions
2 teaspoons curry powder (less to taste)
2 large or three medium tomatoes cut in cubes
¼ cup butter (or a butter substitute)
½ cup cream
4 cups water
salt to taste

Sauté onions in butter (or substitute) until transparent, add potatoes, curry and salt, and simmer until potatoes are coated in the fat. Add tomatoes and continue simmering until the tomato juice has been absorbed. Some of the potatoes will mash in the process, which is to be desired. Add water, cover pot, and simmer for ten minutes. Add cream, chopped parsley, and serve in deep bowls. The top may be sprinkled with crisped bacon or grated cheese. And for a very substantial dish, cover slices of tomato with slices of yellow cheese and run under the broiler until the cheese melts and bubbles. Then float a tomato slice on top of each portion of curry soup.

Potatoes West End

2½ cups chopped boiled potatoes
1 cup cream, or 1 cup milk, and 1 tablespoon butter, melted.
salt, pepper, nutmeg or mace

Butter custard cups generously and dust with paprika. Mix the potatoes, cream and seasoning, and pack tightly into the custard cups. Set in a pan of hot water, and bake, covered, in hot oven for fifteen minutes. Uncover the molds, remove from water, and continue baking until a rich brown crust forms all over, top, bottom and sides. They will unmold easily. These potato molds may be packed the day before baking if desired.

Practical Place Cards Are Fun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Dinner is nearly ready, but I will take a minute to make my place cards," Lena Brown whisked off her apron and turned to her desk corner in the kitchen.

"Oh, you do not need to be so formal when I visit you," protested her cousin Dora.

"It isn't formality, it is a family custom," said Lena with a smile. "These are practical place cards, as you will see."

Her cousin watched with interest while Lena took an old envelope from her desk, quickly clipped off its four corners and began to write on the little triangles.

"That's done," she said briskly after a few minutes. "You may stand one up at each place on the table. There is one for John, the two children and yourself."

The guest began to read aloud the place card marked "John."

"It's very queer, O husband dear,
Where is the three you promised me?
I'll do your errand well I trow
If you will give me money now."

"John wants me to buy him some shirts, but he forgot to leave the money," explained Lena. "That is a gentle hint."

The next place card read, "Three cheers for big boy Billy who remembered to put away his toys." On the ten-year-old daughter's card was drawn a comical picture of a dog sitting down with his front paws outstretched. Under the picture was written:

"Please buy me a bone
Or nice little bun,
And then you and I
Will have some more fun."

"Frisky needs some more of his special food and Alice can get it on her way home from school tomorrow," explained Lena.

"Oh, here is my place card. How nice!" exclaimed Dora, and she read,

"Wide swings the door
To welcome you here,
Come early and often
To bring us good cheer."

"Now you see why I said these were practical place cards," said Lena. "Several times a week I make them for the family table. I use scraps of colored paper, pieces of cardboard cut and folded in odd shapes, or the back of an advertising folder or letters. Sometimes I cut out an appropriate cartoon or a joke from a newspaper or magazine and paste it on a card as a suggestion for manners or better habits. It is a pleasant and practical way of child and husband-training and they like the idea. John chuckles at my ridiculous rhymes and pictures, but he says it is the nicest kind of wifely-hinting he ever saw—streamlined suggestion, he calls it. I scribble memoranda, new ideas, questions to be discussed by us all, my thank you's for errands done and plenty of praise for all efforts at co-operation, on these place cards. John and the children make them for me on the same plan and I get my share of tactful suggestions too. It is a lot of fun."

L. L. R.

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Allies to Return Property Now Held by Axis to Owners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP) — Seventeen Allied belligerent governments and the French National Committee served notice on the Axis and its beneficiaries today that property rights in countries now occupied by them will be restored to their rightful owners when the Axis is ejected.

The French National Committee, State Department officials explained, is the Fighting French National Committee headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London.

In a declaration made public by the State Department the signatories emphasized they had reference to all property rights or interests which have changed hands through enemy action "whether such transfers or dealings have taken the form of open looting or plunder or of transactions apparently legal in form." The declaration applies even to such transfers of property which "purport to be voluntarily effected," such as the disposal of homes, businesses or securities whose owners were terrorized into signing them away.

The declaration does not specifically mention properties previously owned by Jews in Germany or other countries and now held by non-Jews who took them over at panic prices when Jews were forced out of business or expelled. Officials emphasized, however, that it applies to "property, rights and interests of any description whatsoever" lost by individuals, corporations or governments through enemy action or manipulation.

State Department officials were asked specifically about property taken from Jews within Germany. They replied that the declaration applied to all property transfers in occupied countries whether of Jews or non-Jews; but that no deductions should be drawn as to its application inside Germany itself.

In effect it warns all persons in Axis-occupied countries that any property rights they may acquire under the protection of Axis occupation authorities or puppet governments will not be recognized when the Axis is expelled.

Text of the declaration:

"The Union of South Africa, the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, the Czechoslovak Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the French National Committee:

"Hereby issue a formal warning to all concerned, and in particular to persons in neutral countries, that they intend to do their utmost to defeat the methods of dispossession practiced by the Governments with which they are at war against the countries and peoples who have been so wantonly assaulted and despoiled.

"Accordingly, the Governments making this declaration and the French National Committee reserve all their rights to declare invalid any transfers of, or dealings with, property, rights, and interests of any description whatsoever which are, or have been, situated in the territories which have come under the occupation or control, direct or indirect, of the Governments with which they are at war or which belong or have belonged to persons, including juridical persons, resident in such territories. This warning applies whether such transfer or dealings have taken the form of open looting or plunder, or of transactions apparently legal in form, even when they purport to be voluntarily effected.

"The Governments making this declaration and the French National Committee solemnly record their solidarity in this matter."

The phrase "and in particular to persons in neutral countries" has the effect of warning persons in such countries against the purchase of securities and other wealth which may have been seized in an occupied country and transported to a neutral country for sale.

Dutch Are Robbed

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP) — The Netherlands Government in Exile here issued a memorandum today in connection with the Allied declaration on property rights in occupied countries, asserting that Germany "ever since the beginning of the occupation has robbed and plundered" the Netherlands.

"The form applied by the Germans in the Netherlands most openly is that of simply confiscating the property of public bodies, members of the Royal Family, persons who are considered to promote the Allied cause or are friendly toward it, Jews and many more," said the memorandum, distributed by Aneta, Netherlands and Netherlands Indies News Agency.

Sometimes, it was stated, the Germans would acquire property they desired by forced sale, as in the case of private art collections or of Jewish business concerns.

"We must be reconciled to the fact that Germany's Axis partner, Japan, will apply a similar system of looting to the Netherlands East Indies," the statement said.

Alaskan Crossing to Europe Foreseen in Wide Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, ALASKA—Alaska, so vast and sprawling that the International Date Line was bent around its Aleutian tentacle to keep it from reaching into tomorrow, today is involved in a web of rapidly maturing plans that appear to have no limits in either time or space. Vice-President Wallace, in a message read at the official opening of the Alaska highway, foresaw the day when railway passengers would travel across the Territory on their way to Moscow and Berlin, and although Alaskans at present have their hearts set on building a war route to Tokyo, via the Aleutians, they expect to see the Vice-President's dream also come true.

The rail route to Asia already is far beyond the dream stage. United States Army engineers are expected shortly to announce completion of their survey of British Columbia's potential rail routes, the indications being that standard-gauge track will be laid from Prince George, B. C. to Fairbanks, Alaska, via Whitehorse in Yukon Territory. Southern connections from Prince George to both the Pacific Coast and Middle West could be constructed easily, the main problem in this section being more of a political than physicial one. The Pacific Northwest, already by-passed with construction of the Army's Alaska highway on the interior route, is bending every effort to obtain construction of rail links from Puget Sound to Prince George.

Foremost among advocates of a sub-Arctic railroad to Asia are Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command, and Delegate Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska, Congressional representative.

General DeWitt, urging a network of highways, railways and airways in Alaska, believes extension of the projected international railway from Fairbanks to Seward Peninsula, which juts across Bering Straits to within 14 miles of East Cape, Siberia, is a necessary and natural development.

And with American supplies for Russia increasing every month, Alaskans will not be surprised if the Bering Sea railway is built before the war is won; construction of the Siberian link from East Cape to Irkutsk and the Trans-Siberian Railroad would give the Allies a land route direct to Moscow, with ferry barges bridging Bering Straits.

The Army already is operating one northern railway, the Canadian-owned White Pass and Yukon Railroad which runs from Skagway, at the head of Alaska's Inside Passage, to Whitehorse, a distance of 111 miles. Completed in 1900, the railway connects the Pacific Ocean with the Yukon River, interior Alaska's summer freight route.

In addition, Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor, Commandant of the Army's Northwest Service Command and builder of the Alaska highway, recently announced his forces plan to build a highway from Skagway to Whitehorse this winter to supplement the narrow gauge railway. Ships loaded in Seattle, Vancouver and Prince Rupert thus will be able to make the 1,000-mile voyage up the protected British Columbia-Alaska coast to Skagway, where trucks and trains will be waiting to take the cargoes that once had to be shipped across the Gulf of Alaska to reach their military destinations in westward Alaska. General DeWitt has recommended expansion of the port of Skagway.

Waiter 'Reckons' It's Constitutional, Senate Restaurant's Famous Bean Soup

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Not the least of the preparations going forward for the opening of Congress Wednesday was the polishing of the big brass kettle where the Senate's bean soup simmers.

That bean soup has been a daily feature on the menu of the Senate restaurant for at least 40 years, and one long-time waiter said he "reckoned" it was compulsory under the Constitution.

Veterans of the Capitol, however, recalled that its daily preparation was ordered by the Senate Rules Committee around the turn of the century upon the demand of Senator Knute Nelson, a Republican bean soup fancier from Minnesota. The venerable delicacy, though priced at only 15 cents, is still the pride of Paul C. Johnson, head of service in the Senate dining rooms.

To admiring visitors he hands this recipe headed, "keep 'em flying high, to do this you had better try, that good old-fashioned bean soup":

"Take three pounds of small Navy pea beans, wash and run through hot water, until beans are white again, put on the fire with four quarts of hot water, then take one and one-half pounds of smoked ham hocks, boil for two and one-half hours, braise one onion chopped in a little butter, and when light brown, put in bean soup, season with salt and pepper, then serve; do not add salt until ready to serve."

That's his plain bean soup, which has stoked many a Senator for feats of eloquence and endurance. Mr. Johnson has a super-soup, however, for state occasions and bonfire nights:

"Take a nice slice of Smithfield ham, sauté it, dice it up in the bottom of the soup dish and pour the bean soup over it. M-m-m-m, M. M-m-m-m! Mighty fine! The essence of the Smithfield ham permeates through the rich hot soup, and it opens up your vocal chords, stimulates your appetite and clears out your head."

Midshipmen's School Graduates Take Up Active Duty as Ensigns

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 5 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy today told the fourth graduating class of the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School that "if there is any fault to be assayed or any blame to be placed, it is on my generation and not on yours because mine, which had been through one war, preferred to forget history and to believe an earthly millenium had fallen on an hitherto sinful world."

As the Reservists were presented their commissions by Mr. Forrestal, they received orders directing them to report immediately for active naval service.

Commissioner Ensigns in the Naval Reserve, the 284 men out of an original class numbering 316, entered the Naval Academy Sept. 11, 1942.

Mr. Forrestal, introduced by Rear Admiral J. R. Beardall, Superintendent of the Academy, told the graduating class that "the reward for work well done must come largely from within one's self" and that "ambition must be ambition for the whole service and not for individual glories."

Reserve Midshipman Chester M. Locke, of Lockeford, Calif., commanded the Reserve Battalion, and the component companies were commanded by Reserve Midshipman Carl L. Byham, Jr., Kane, Pa.; Robert C. Meacham, Birmingham, Ala.; and Frank H. Thames, Jr., Charleston, S. C.

'Four Freedoms' Stamp Will Go on Sale Feb. 12

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster General Frank Walker has announced the issuance of a one-cent "Four Freedoms" postage stamp to replace the present penny defense stamp.

It will be placed on first-day sale on Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, at the Washington Post Office and Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department. Sale throughout the country will begin Feb. 13 or as soon thereafter as possible.

A Fine Turn

Hamilton Wright

'Schussing' in Canadian Rockies

"Schussing" gets this pair of Rocky Mountain skiers over a cornice at Sunshine Valley, near Banff, Alberta. A sweeping turn, executed at the very brow of the hill, enables the skiers to hold the snow surface. Deep powder snows and magnificent scenery have made Alberta skiing centers popular with winter sports enthusiasts.

Skiers in Eastern Canada Getting Lots of Early Snow

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In past winters, particularly in the eastern part of Canada, skiers often have had to wait for the snow. This year the situation is reversed. The snow is waiting for the skier. There is plenty of it.

It's a shame, of course, that more skiers can't take advantage of it but there's a war to be won and war work must come first. However, there will be many civilians who can take advantage of the "best conditions in years." They won't be alone on the ski runs this winter for thousands of soldiers, a large percentage on furlough and many others being trained for the ski troops, will be out on the hills.

Out in Banff, the capital of the Canadian Rockies, the ski season began early in November with a 12-inch fall that took even the old-timers by surprise. In the Laurentians and Lac Beauport, too, the snowfall has been both early and heavy, so that from end to end of the Dominion skiing awaits those able to take the time to enjoy this sport. These will include large numbers from the armed forces of the United States and Canada, especially from the camps situated close to the ski terrains.

Such ski enthusiasm, believe it or not, has brought a minor building boom in Canada, with new winter resorts and ski-tows springing up from coast to coast. In the Laurentian area the newest and largest is Mont Tremblant Lodge, at Mont Tremblant, which has a mile-long chair-lift up the slope of the mountain and accommodates 300 guests. At Lac Beauport not far from the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec there is an enlarged habitant inn called Manoir St. Castin as well as another ski tow. At Banff in the Canadian Rockies the Mount Norquay Ski Lodge's Clubhouse and ski tow are ready. And the town is again planning its mid-February Banff Winter Carnival, one of the liveliest snow events in the Canadian West.

Mexico Streamlines

Mexico has good news for the North American tourist in Mexico City who once wandered down the Paseo de la Reorma, to find himself unsuspectingly on Avenida Juarez and soon on Avenida Madero, though he never turned to left nor right. A measure which must have had at heart the welfare of the American tourist—and of all bewildered tourists—has been passed by President Avila Camacho to bring to an end to the quaint but confusing custom of giving streets in Mexico City a different name every few blocks. Mexicans themselves, though bred to the system, are expected to welcome the streamlining the measure projects for sometimes they can't find a street even though they already are on it. According to the new measure, a Commission on Nomenclature of the Federal District will be set up to take over the job of naming all streets of the Federal District, as well as parks, gardens, plazas and highways. One of the specifications in the naming of streets shall be that "streets following a direct line without notable deviation should have the same name their entire length, with the use of north, south, east, or west to distinguish the position of the section with regard to the basic axis."

Southern Pines

January will be a festive month in Southern Pines with golf and equestrian activities holding the spotlight in the field of outdoor sports. Several golf tournaments for men and women already are scheduled at the Southern Pines Country Club and some of the section's best golfers will be on hand to try for the trophies.

Plane Spans Ocean . 12 Times in 13 Days

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 5

Crew members of a Pan American Airways clipper Jan. 4 held a record for commercial transocean travel after having flown the South Atlantic 12 times in 13 days and 15 hours—with only a little less than their usual amount of sleep.

Captain of the flying boat, which landed at La Guardia Field Jan. 3 was Joseph H. Hart, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn. With him was a crew of 11 men.

Mr. Hart said they were in the air all of the time except for loading and unloading, transfers to other clippers, refueling and checkups. He added that he and his four officers, all of whom were pilots, got practically their normal amount of sleep.

A Pan American Airways spokesman said the flights were made to Africa on missions for the United States Army.

Pay Day and Drink Blamed In Part for Plant Delays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Management, labor, and communities must work together to readjust everyday activities as a means to keep on their jobs the 6 per cent of war workers who are daily absent from work, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, urged when she made public here today a study of absenteeism in eight large plants with 400,000 workers in this area. Communities should readjust and expand the hours of all types of services and facilities, she said.

Drunkenness, attending a wedding, repairing the family car, cashing a salary check, inability to shop at night, "shopping for another job," and illness were among the hundreds of reasons given by war workers for failure to report on the job, the report said.

In the study, covering industries turning out radio equipment, food products, foundry castings, airplane accessories, air compressors, and electrical products, absenteeism was found to be confined to a comparatively small group, usually averaging about 15 per cent of the workers in a plant. There was more absenteeism among women than men, and illness was given as the principal cause of failure to work. Measures tending to improve morale are important factors in reducing absences, Mrs. Rosenberg held.

The day after pay day was found to be the worst day for absences, failures to report amounting to 50 per cent of the total number of employees in some cases. Only half of the workers notified their employers of their intention to remain away from work, the report said.

Banks and shops should be kept open at night for the convenience of workers, and laundry schedules should be changed, Mrs. Rosenberg recommended.

"Employers can do much toward making the job more attractive and pleasant for employees," she said. "It has been found in our study, for example, that those plants which devote attention to improving hygienic conditions and provide adequate rest-room and canteen facilities have a smaller proportion of absentees.

"Our investigation has also demonstrated that excessively long working hours have a tendency to increase absenteeism. The temporary gain in production is more than offset by the loss occasioned by fatigue, boredom, and consequent absences.

"This whole problem seems to be one of morale to a large extent. Boost the morale of the worker and you not only increase his unit efficiency but you also counteract this occasional impulse to remain away from his job for causes other than illness."

LINDEN, N. J., Jan. 5 (AP)—Anthony J. Paddeo, President of local 595, United Automobile Workers of America, said he had asked a union investigation of what he called "mass drinking" at the General Motors Corporation's Eastern Aircraft Division plant here on New Year's Eve.

Mr. Paddeo said he had telegraphed Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President of the U. A. W., in Detroit, as follows:

"New Year's Eve, there was mass drinking in the plant. The foreman of one department was carried out for being drunk. In another department a foreman left to celebrate, and employees were left for the remainder of the night with no supervision at all."

Asserting that the situation needed "investigating by top officials," Mr. Paddeo said in his telegram that two Government inspectors at the plants also had been affected New Year's Eve.

He added: "At least 15 people have been fired for being drunk."

Plant Manager C. S. Swayze declined to say whether anyone had been discharged for drunkenness, but did say it had been necessary to send home 10 workers, including two foremen, "who were unable to continue their work because of overindulgence."

Mr. Swayze later added: "In a plant of (many thousand) workers, it was found necessary to send home only 5 men, 3 women, and 2 foreman who were unable to continue their work because of overindulgence."

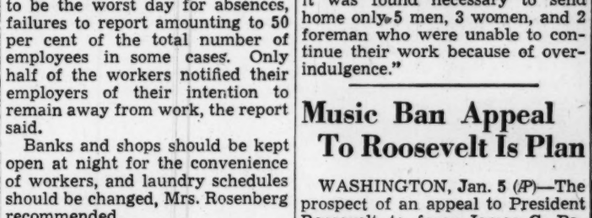
Music Ban Appeal To Roosevelt Is Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The prospect of an appeal to President Roosevelt to force James C. Petrillo to lift a union ban on recordings of music was raised Jan. 4 by Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho.

At the same time Senator Clark announced that Mr. Petrillo, the President of the American Federation of Musicians, agreed Jan. 4 to appear before a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee Jan. 12 "for a full inquiry into his activities."

Senator Clark, chairman of the subcommittee, said he would seek approval of his bill to bring the Petrillo union within the scope of the antitrust laws to subject it to possible injunctions preventing the enforcement of the prohibition against musicians playing for recorded music.

"If we can't get anywhere with this bill, which I plan to re-offer in the New Congress, then I'll appeal directly to the President," Senator Clark told an interviewer.



All-America Flower Selections For 1943

During these war years American hybridizers are working harder than ever to produce the finest flowers that can be grown; for with the supply of seed from Europe practically shut off, the burden rests on the seedsmen of America to see that flower lovers have the best. Not only must they improve existing varieties and develop new ones; but they must ever be alert to gardening trends, for there are styles in flowers as well as in clothes. One year marigolds hold the spotlight; another season it's petunias or zinnias that are up in the front row. Here, in brief, is the report of the All-America Selections, showing what new flowers will take their places in the seedsmen's lists for 1943, all of which have passed the rigid tests imposed by this board of judges.

This year emphasis is placed on garden flowers that bloom over a long season and are fairly covered with flowers during that period. Petunias lead the parade, according to the judges. The grand prize goes to the Silver Medal winner, Petunia America—All Double. And there must be double satisfaction, too, in making this announcement; for all previous all-double varieties have come from a Japanese hybridist. Now one has been produced in America that is judged good enough to win over all Japanese petunia entries. In color, America is an attractive rosy-pink; and it is far more prolific than other doubles. Moreover, flowers, stems and foliage are not as sticky as other sorts.

A marigold has captured the other 1943 silver medal. Sunkist is its name, and it's an orange-colored companion for Marigold Butterball, in 1941 winner. It is an early, continuous blooming, dwarf, compact, double French Harmony type. In height it grows from six to twelve inches, and the plants are literally covered with blossoms at all times. Fine for bedding, edging and pot culture.

There's another petunia on the list, too—a single one named Igloo. Of this plant, the report says, "We believe it produces more flowers at a time and more over its long season of bloom than any other variety in existence." The plants are compact in form and reach an ultimate height of 12 to 15 inches The 1½-inch flowers are creamy white with yellowish throats. Igloo, comments the committee, is a happy name and quite descriptive of the dome-shaped plants covered with cool, white bloom. To Igloo went the bronze medal.

And here's a third new petunia —English Violet, which won first honorable mention. This grows to the same height as Igloo, but the plant is more spreading in growth, and the blooms are larger. The color is distinctly new to this class of petunias—a rosy-mauve violet, and it is reported as running true and uniform.

A new cosmos appears on the horizon, deep amaranth crimson in color and named, appropriately, Dazzler. This is the latest addition to the Giant Sensation class, the new and largest-flowered class of cosmos. Both pink and white varieties were previous winners in All-America selections. The flowers of Dazzler, like the others, are 3 to 4 inches across; and the plants grow 6 feet tall.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday feature

Conflicting Statements In Kaiser Labor Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—An attempt to disqualify two of the three members of the National Labor Relations Board in the Henry J. Kaiser Shipyards case on grounds of bias and prejudice produced conflicting statements of fact yesterday, sworn to by two Government officials.

The statements were made public by the NLRB, which will conduct a hearing in the Kaiser case Jan. 11.

Mrs. Willkie Serving on N. Y. Jury Is Praised by Presiding Justice

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Justice Samuel Null paid a special tribute to Juror No. 5, Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie, after a Supreme Court Jury returned a $3,000 verdict in an automobile fatality case.

The verdict was awarded Mrsfl Tillie Rostowsky, whose 15-year-old son was killed by a taxicab. Mrs. Willkie, wife of the 1940 Republican presidential candidate, was one of four women serving on the panel.

Referring to her, Justice Null said "in times like these, I think it wise to point out occurrences which emphasize our democracy. The normal judicial processes of our every-day life are the responsibility of this gracious lady. Her presence with us is a symbol of the faith of America.

"She could have been excused, but instead, she chose to serve. She asked no special favors. She is a fellow-American, and in the final analysis this is our way of life. It is that true Americanism, that priceless heritage which America is so valiantly fighting for, on the battlefields oh the world."

Mrs. Willkie acknowledged the tribute with a smile and a nod of her heda. Later she said, "I've enjoyed the experience immensely because I am interested in people. In a court such as this, one gets a new angle on people." She added:

"Now I'm going to get a soda."

Wheeler Indorses Nations' Council Now

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Immediate formation of a United Nations council to "determine as quickly as possible" the postwar demands of this country's allies was indorsed today by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, outspoken critic of Administration pre-war foreign policy.

The American people, he told an interviewer, need to be informed of these demands "so they will have a clearer picture of what they are fighting for."

"Certainly they are not fighting for the continuation of British and Dutch imperialism in the Orient or any other place, and they are not fighting for American imperialism, either," he said.

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Heartening Encouragement for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN REMEMBERING certain dilemmas or emergencies requiring counsel and aid, have we not recalled that we were exceptionally heartened by those friends who refrained from voluble recital of similar difficulties experienced by themselves or by their acquaintances? True compassion, expressed by a comforting word, silent reassurance, or tender guidance toward courageous, normal attitudes and outlooks, is richer in healing influence than all the false sympathy which descends to lower levels of commiserating with want and woe. Advice to one that he can hardly overcome his difficulties, that he is beyond redemption, is ignorant and cruel. Recuperation is essentially mental and anyone who can think may be lifted to the recognition of spiritual sonship, immune to disease and sin, and receive heartening reassurance.

In certain instances of healing, Jesus said, **"I say unto thee, Arise."** This building up of consciousness is worthy of emulation. It is constructive when friends employ it to improve their thinking and conversation. Disheartening words are often excused on the pretext of helpfulness. Unless criticism is tempered with love, it misses its mark and destroys valuable effort toward self-reform and regeneration. **"I say unto thee, Arise,"** is the true method to inspire noble activity.

* * *

The familiar Bible story related in the third chapter of the Acts of the Apostles renews endeavor along this line. The entire healing makes an appealing picture. Here was a cripple, carried daily by loving hands to the gate of the temple "called Beautiful," there to spend the day in begging. Seeing Peter and John, he "asked an alms." Peter said, "Look on us." The supplicant "gave heed . . . , expecting to receive something of them." Then, Peter "took him by the right hand, and lifted him up." The man joyfully walked and leaped, singing praises to God. Such an astounding change in the cripple brought the wondering crowd together, and Peter explained carefully the power and holiness which God has bestowed on all men, through Christ Jesus, to use and express in human relationships.

Christian Science, through its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has presented this healing power again, that men may bear witness to their true selfhood in Christ. This usable religion takes us all "by the right hand," and restores the true and holy outlook on life which material education has dimmed. All error is suppositious, an illusion. In Christian Science we discover our God-given power to reject it. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 400), **"By lifting thought above error, or disease, and contending persistently for truth, you destroy error."**

A good place to lift thought above error is in the home. There we may grasp one another by "the right hand," uplifting and strengthening one another. How often there seems to be more harsh appraisal of our nearest and dearest than of strangers! The wage-earners of a family are often harassed by anxiety, while thriftlessness and extravagance cause uneven balance. Sometimes the routine, prosaic tasks of the homemaker are underestimated and belittled. All members of a family are essential to the harmony of the whole. Important parts of a vital unit, each may spread encouragement. Harsh judgment is often mere surface conclusion; petty gossip may be bandied about as uncovering evil. How much more we should uncover good, lift our own and others' thought above unimportant error, and cling to the important truth.

The Bible promises that our "sins and iniquities," when forgiven, shall be remembered "no more" forever. There is a universal hunger of humanity for love. Who does not crave to rise above weakness, be always at his best, devoid of foolishness or stupidities? Most of us especially yearn to have others dismiss our shortcomings, forget our hasty thoughtlessness, that we may prove our love for them.

If **"God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life,"** can we do less than love? Before we ask of human companions that they carry on as if we had never hurt them, let us make sure that we are willing to render them loving service. Let us cultivate the love that holds others tenderly, sees them as upright, everlastingly precious, and worthy of love.

* * *

Daily routine proves to what extent we are exercising the power of right thought which reflects God. Infinite Mind, intelligence, is All and is manifested in all that reflects God. We discover that sin is unreal; that man is unfallen, the true reflection of eternal Life, God. Mrs. Eddy puts it like this (Science and Health, p. 557): **"Divine Science rolls back the clouds of error with the light of Truth, and lifts the curtain on man as never born and as never dying, but as coexistent with his creator."**

As witnesses to Truth, we may rejoice to see its light dissolve the fogs of error and reveal spiritual man in a spiritual universe, gladly obedient to creative Mind! Thus we take "the right hand" and lift one another up. Heartening encouragement thus gives the fine flavor and gratifying warmth of love, which reflects Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by H. Gernsheim, London

"WATER-MILL WHEEL UNDER SNOW": *Shown at the 1942 Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, London*

MR. GERNSHEIM has chosen an unusual aspect of his subject in his photographic study of a water-mill wheel motionless under its weight of snow. It is an interesting design with its bold uprights and diagonals, within which is set the arc of the wheel. A further contrast is afforded by the rough wood of the wheel with its nails and bolts, and the smooth texture of the snow. The light shining from the left side of the picture provides pleasant tone shadows on the right, where the surface of the snow has been disturbed and slightly roughened, in contrast with the intense white of the snow where it has drifted and clogged the water-wheel.

Mr. Webster Perfects His Style

FORTUNE SHOWERED many favors upon Mr. Webster, but none more valuable than that of having Jeremiah Mason as his chief opponent at the New Hampshire bar. Mr. Mason had no spark of envy in his composition. He not only regarded with pleasure the great abilities of Mr. Webster, but he watched with kindly interest the rapid rise which soon made this stranger from the country his principal competitor and the champion commonly chosen to meet him in the courts. He gave Mr. Webster his friendship, staunch and unvarying, until his death; he gave freely also of his wisdom and experience in advice and counsel. . . . But the best lesson that Mr. Webster learned from his wary yet daring antagonist was in regard to style. When he saw Mr. Mason go close to the jury box, and in a plain style and conversational manner, force conviction upon his hearers, and carry off verdict after verdict, Mr. Webster felt as he had never done before the defects of his modes of expression. His florid phrases looked rather mean, insincere, and tasteless, besides being weak and ineffective. From that time he began to study simplicity and directness, which ended in the perfection of a style unsurpassed in modern oratory.—From "Daniel Webster," by HENRY CABOT LODGE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Upper Case

I SOMETIMES THINK that writing lost much of its flavor when it became conservative about capital letters. Pages looked far livelier when every writer followed his own mood and began a word with a large letter whenever he felt like it.

In those early, individualistic days, a man of action capitalized his verbs, a man of ideas, his nouns. Upper case indicated the words that the writer deemed important, so that a reader could pick out at a glance the essential parts of a message. Now the reader has nothing to depend upon except the writer's skill and his own intelligence. Just as italics are spurned, or used only with an inner admission of weakness, it is no longer good form for a writer to try to bolster his style by the use of majuscules. He simply has to stand alone, with nothing to give him support but regular rows of monotonous midget letters and his own command of words.

* * *

There is no need to go farther back in literary history than the time of Thomas Carlyle, to see what can be accomplished by the employment of capitals to serve as signposts. If one opens, haphazard, a volume by the Sage of Craigenputtock, one may find this: "Printing, which comes necessarily out of Writing, I say often, is equivalent to Democracy: invent Writing, Democracy is inevitable."

Riffle the pages of the book (which, if it is like ours, thirty years on our shelves, has the pages still uncut. *Mea culpa!*—Still, we do know Carlyle) and you will come to this: "Have no trade with Cant: stand on the cold mud in the frosty weather, but let it be in your own *real* torn Shoes."

But here is a volume of Carlyle with all the pages cut. We are absolved. It opens at a page where I read, "Action hangs, as it were, dissolved in Speech, in Thought whereof Speech is the Shadow."

If Carlyle were writing today, he would have to sit at his editor's elbow to get those capital letters to stand.

* * *

Records and journals, broadsides and pamphlets of old times show a nice derangement of capitals. Even men who wrote at that time about Harvard College indulged in typographical liberties and pointed up the words that were most significant to them. The author of "New Englands First Fruits" wrote: "One of the next things we longed for, and looked after was to advance Learning and perpetuate to Posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches when our present Ministers shall be in the Dust."

Cotton Mather continued the story: "And it was with respect unto this Vigilancy, and the Enlightening and Powerful Ministry of Mr. Shepard, that when the Foundation of a Colledge was to be laid, Cambridge rather than any other place, was pitch'd upon to be the Seat of that happy Seminary." Evidently nouns were not common in these men's eyes, but particular and individual. Does it not show a keen aliveness to the import of name-words?

Many a librarian might find food for thought in the probably unconscious, but all the more expressive, capitalization of the words in one of the items of the Harvard College Inventory of 1654: "A library and Books therein"—"library," lower case, "Books," upper case, which surely is the way it ought to be.

* * *

The most generous use of capital letters was in correspondence. There the finest shadings of individuality are to be found.

Thomas Hancock, writing to Nephew Johnny at large in the great metropolis of London, put his stress on nouns: "Write me how the World goes on yt Side of the Water, be frugal of Expences, do honor to your Country & furnish your Mind with all wise Improvements. Keep the Pickpockets from my Watch."

Johnny, writing back home, emphasized everything in his zeal to propitiate the origin of his supplies: "I Endeavor in all my Conduct not to Exceed your Expectations in Regard to my Expences, but to Appear in Character I am Obliged to be pretty Expensive." Then, in frankness, he added: "I fear if you was to see my Tailor's Bill, you would think I was not a very plain Dressing person." "Dressing" with a large D, and why not? That was uppermost in his thoughts.

* * *

Capital letters are so named because they are used at the head of sentences and lines of poetry. The fundamental rules of rhetoric in this regard are based on common sense: "Use a capital letter (1) to mark a new unit of thought, (2) to designate a word as proper and not common." Then follow instructions that would make an end of all our buoyant individualism: "No word should be capitalized without good reason. . . . Do not capitalize for emphasis."

Certain poets, not long since, went to the extreme of negation with their capitals by abandoning the convention which demands that every line of poetry begin with a major letter. Like Don Marquis's archy, they seem to use typewriters deficient in upper case. E. E. Cummings wrote:

"a wind has blown the rain away and blown
the sky and all the leaves away,
and the trees stand. I think i too have
known
autumn too long."

By denying capitals in this fashion, the poet no doubt says exactly what he means. What could better represent a human being, alone and drawn into himself against autumn's chill, than that little shrunken "i"?

Even the United States Navy, not usually conspicuous for unconventionality, writes its lower ranking lieutenants as Lieutenant (jg), though the rhetorician still prefers to begin Jr. with a capital letter.

If the U. S. N. can be individualistic in this matter, then why cannot the Common Man—or Woman—use Capitals, or Eschew them, as he or She Pleases?

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Night of Snow

We shall walk in the night in the soundless
snow.
Besieged by the whiteness of cloud, we shall
go
quietly, saliently, over the hill
where the bent orchard blossoms, enchanted
and still.
We shall walk in the night, in a windless
space:
cloud will touch gently the shape of your
face,
cool stars brush lightly the lids of your eyes.
We shall walk softly with shadowy skies.
None shall discover the white wood we
know—
we shall walk in the night in the soundless
snow.

FRANCES FROST

Opløftende Opmuntring for alle

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

NAAR VI TÆNKER tilbage paa visse Dilemmaer eller kritiske Tilfælde, der krævede Raad og Vejledning, mindes vi da ikke, at vi blev særdeles opløftede af de Venner, der undgik at komme med en flydende Beretning om lignende Vanskeligheder, som enten de selv eller deres Bekendte havde oplevet. Sand Medfølelse, der er udtrykt ved et trøstende Ord, ved tavs Forsikring, eller ved varsom Ledelse til et modigt og normalt Standpunkt eller Udsyn, er rigere paa helbredende Indflydelse end al den falske Medfølelse, der gaar ned til et lavere Trin af Medynk med Mangel og Elendighed. At fortælle en, at han næppe kan overvinde sine Vanskeligheder, og at han ikke er til at redde, er at være uvidende og grusom. At genvinde Sundhed og Styrke er væsentlig en mental Proces, og enhver, der kan tænke, kan blive løftet op til Erkendelsen af sit aandelige Sønneforhold, være uimodtagelig overfor Sygdom og Synd og modtage opmuntrende Beroligelse.

I visse Helbredelsestilfælde sagde Jesus: "Jeg siger dig, staa op!" Denne Opbyggen af Bevidstheden er værd at stræbe efter. Den er opbyggende, naar Venner bruger den til at forbedre deres Tænkning og Udtalelser. Nedslaaende Ord bliver ofte undskyldt under Paaskud af Hjælpsomhed. Medmindre Kritik formildes af Kærlighed, forfejler den sit Maal og tilintetgør værdifulde Anstrengelser henimod Selvforbedring og Genfødelse. "Jeg siger dig, staa op," er den rette Metode til at inspirere til prisværdig Virksomhed.

Den kendte Fortælling i Bibelen, der er berettet i det tredje Kapitel af Apostlenes Gerninger, fornyer Bestræbelse i denne Retning. Hele Helbredelsen giver et tiltalende og gribende Billede. Her var en Krøbling, der af kærlige Hænder daglig blev baaret til den Dør til Helligdommen, "som kaldtes den skønne", for der at tilbringe Dagen med at tigge. Da han saa Peter og Johannes, "bad han om at faa en Almisse". Peter sagde: "Se paa os!" Den Bedende "gav Agt paa dem efterdi han ventede at faa noget af dem". Og Peter "greb ham ved den højre Haand og rejste ham op". Da gik og sprang Manden omkring af Glæde og lovpriste Gud. En saadan forbavsende Forandring i Krøblingen bragte den undrende Skare sammen, og Peter forklarede omhyggeligt om den Magt og Hellighed, som Gud, gennem Kristus Jesus, har skænket alle Mennesker til at bruge og udtrykke i menneskelige Forhold og Forbindelser.

Gennem sin Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, har Kristen Videnskab fremstillet denne helbredende Magt paa ny, saa at Menneskene kan bære Vidnesbyrd om deres sande Jeg i Kristus. Denne brugbare Religion tager os alle "ved den højre Haand", og gengiver os det sande og hellige Udsyn paa Livet, som materiel Uddannelse har fordunklet. Al Vildfarelse beror paa Formodning, er en Illusion. I Kristen Videnskab opdager vi vor Gudskænkede Magt til at afvise den. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, S. 400): "Ved at løfte Tanken op over Vildfarelse eller Sygdom og ved vedblivende at kæmpe for Sandhed tilintetgør du Vildfarelse."

Et godt Sted til at løfte Tanken op over Vildfarelse er Hjemmet. Der kan vi gribe hinanden "ved den højre Haand" og opløfte og styrke hinanden. Hvor ofte synes der ikke at være en haardere Vurdering af vore nærmeste og kæreste end af fremmede! Forsørgerne af en Familie er ofte forpinte af Ængstelse, medens daarlig Økonomi og Ødselhed foraarsager Mangel paa Ligevægt. Undertiden bliver det regelmæssige og prosaiske Arbejde af den, der passer Hjemmet, undervurderet og forklejnet. Alle Medlemmer i en Familie er af væsentlig Betydning for Helhedens Harmoni. Som vigtige Dele af en nødvendig Enhed kan hver især sprede Opmuntring. En haard Dom er ofte kun en overfladisk Bedømmelse; smaalig Sladder kan gaa fra Mund til Mund under Paaskud af at afdække det onde. Hvor burde vi ikke meget hellere afdække det gode, løfte vor egen og andres Tanke op over betydningsløs Vildfarelse og holde fast ved den betydningsfulde Sandhed!

Bibelen lover, at naar vore "Synder og . . . Overtrædelser" er tilgivet, skal de "ikke mere" ihukommes i al Evighed. Der er en universal Hunger blandt Menneskeheden efter Kærlighed. Hvem higer ikke efter at rejse sig over Svaghed, efter altid at være ved sit bedste, blottet for Taabelighed eller Dumhed? De fleste af os længes især efter, at andre skal se bort fra vore Ufuldkommenheder og glemme vore hastige Tankeløsheder, saa at vi kan bevise vor Kærlighed til dem.

"Saaledes elskede Gud Verden, at han gav sin Søn den enbaarne, for at hver den, som tror paa ham, ikke skal fortabes, men have et evigt Liv," og kan vi da gøre mindre end at elske? Førend vi beder menneskelige Kammerater om at lade, som om vi aldrig havde saaret dem, lad os da være sikker paa, at vi er villige til at yde dem kærlig Tjeneste. Lad os dyrke den Kærlighed, der ømt omslutter andre, ser dem som retskafne og evig dyrebare og som værende Kærlighed værdig.

Daglig Routine beviser, i hvor stor en Udstrækning vi bruger den rigtige Tankes Magt, hvilken genspejler Gud. Uendeligt Sind, Intelligens, er Alt og er aabenbaret i alt det, der genspejler Gud. Vi opdager, at Synd er uvirkelig; at Mennesket ikke er faldet, men den sande Genspejling af evigt Liv, Gud. Mrs. Eddy siger det paa denne Maade (*Science and Health*, S. 557): "Guddommelig Videnskab bortdriver Vildfarelsens Skyer med Sandhedens Lys, løfter Forhænget og viser, at Mennesket aldrig blev født og aldrig dør, men eksisterer sammen med sin Skaber."

Som Vidner om Sandheden kan vi fryde os over at se dens Lys opløse Vildfarelsens Taager og aabenbare det aandelige Menneske i et aandeligt Univers, der lyder det skabende Sind med Glæde! Saaledes tager vi "den højre Haand" og løfter hinanden op. Opløftende Opmuntring giver saaledes den vidunderlige Atmosfære og velgørende Varme, der udstrømmer fra den Kærlighed, som genspejler Kærlighed.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

I Bought a Welsh Farm

I DROVE ON UP the valley, until presently I came to a stony track which led upward on my right at a slope of one in three. The track vanished into a clump of ragged trees a hundred feet above. They were the only trees in the valley, and among them showed a chimney. The stony road was drained by slate slabs buried on edge diagonally across the track. The first of these knocked off the silencer of the car. I dared not stop, because the hill was so steep and slippery, and I was now sideways to the rain, which flooded in. With spinning wheels the car ran crabwise into a yard beside the house. The gable end of the house, exposed to the westerly gales, was windowless and slated from roof to ground. I jumped out of the car, and the wind frogmarched me at a run to the back door. The door opened unasked, and I stumbled inside.

It was very dark inside, I was in a big kitchen, lit by one small window and by the flames of a kitchen range. At a deal table under the window several men sat on a long oak settle. They were finishing a lunch of cold bacon and hot mashed potatoes. There was tea on the table, with bread and squares of red Canadian cheese. The men were dark Celtic types, sharp-featured and with the modelled mouth which stamps the Gael and the Celt. I felt that my arrival had struck them dumb. Against the opposite wall stood an oak dresser laden with blue willow-pattern plates and pewter, and beside it was a grandfather clock, the hands set three-quarters of an hour fast. The kitchen range was framed in huge blue slate slabs, and along the mantel were thirty-seven Toby jugs.

A little, spruce man with a face like a withered apple sat at one side of the fireplace. He wore a homespun wool suit and very shiny leather leggings. He was the man I had come to see. Busying herself over the fire was his wife, a pleasant-faced old lady, slight of build, her face seamed by the work and worry of a lifetime. . . .

As I shook hands with the old couple, the men at the table rose with a clatter, unanimous as Javanese dancers in obedience to a call, and swept out with their steaming mackintoshes draped round them. The maid cleared away the remains of the meal, and at once began to lay out the best china and a dish of tinned peaches.

My conversation with the old man was difficult, because, although he had a perfect command of English, he chose to speak Welsh, using his wife as an interpreter. And she had a slow, reluctant air, as of one who acted unwillingly in some Faustian deal. The old man and I sat down to eat—farm women never eat, unless secretly—and I began to tackle him on the business which was now so urgent for me. The old house was quivering under the thrusts of the wind, and the wild, remote setting had already captured my fancy. . . .

I had never before bought anything not labelled with a net price, and the moves and counter-moves of bargaining were unknown to me. . . . At last I became so bewildered that I finished my food and stood up to go, half convinced that a mistake had been made. But by chance I had hit upon the right move. The farmer and his wife held a quick consultation in Welsh, and the maid was sent to the back door, where she screamed into the wind. As if by magic one of the men off the settle reappeared. He was a tallish, thin individual. . . .

The old man suggested that since I had come I might as well look round. The thin man was given some instructions, and I was hustled out after him into the yard. . . .

An hour and a half later I was again seated by the kitchen fire, drying my wet legs. The atmosphere was different. . . . The old farmer spoke to me in English, and himself pressed me to the most buttery of the muffins, to the best jam, to the currant bread. He volunteered that he would sell at once with immediate possession for £5,000, and that he would leave enough on mortgage to enable me to take over his flock of sheep at a valuation. . . .

I drove home in a dream that night, a prince on the threshold of his kingdom.—From "I Bought a Mountain," by THOMAS FIRBANK, copyright, 1941, by The Countryman Press, published by A. S. Barnes and Company.

Theme Song

I heard the soft call of a bird in the rushes;
It came in the darkness that followed the
rain,
Above the low murmur of swift running
water,
I heard it repeated again.

Above the faint whispering wind in the
grasses,
A note lightly stressed in the theme of a
song,
The song of the wind, and the rain and the
rushes,
Persistently, wistfully, all the night long.

GWEN CASTLE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

The Nation, and Touhy, Shrinks ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

It was 5 a. m. on a cold winter morning in a Chicago suburb. For the past hour little groups of warmly dressed men had been gathering at street corners, while others were glancing furtively out of the windows of parked cars so located that they faced the building at 5114, 5116 and 5120 Kenmore Avenue.

There was a sharp police whistle at the zero hour. Suddenly, for blocks around, all traffic was cut off. Cars, with motors running, prepared for any emergency, waited at street corners. The headlights of other cars, reinforced by strong searchlights, suddenly clicked on. They lit up the premises of the surrounded building like the backdrop of a stage.

Above the hum on the street powerful loudspeakers suddenly blared out in the quiet night. They addressed three particular sleeping occupants of one of the apartments:

"Come out!" they roared. "Come out by the front door! Come out backward—and come out with your hands over your heads!"

Inside the surrounded apartment house, meanwhile, on certain floors Federal agents went through, knocking on doors.

Warning the Tenants

"This is Government business!" they called. "There are gangsters in this building. Get dressed and go quietly at once to the third floor apartment at 5114. Stay there and you will be safe."

That was the order that went out. And what happened?

After a while from the apartment house door emerged a man, with his hands over his head. Then came another, hands upstretched. Without a shot the last of the vicious Touhy gang, with the despicable Chicago underworld gangster, Roger Touhy himself, were taken into custody. The three men seemed dazed; they offered no resistance.

That is the almost literal account, taken from newspapers last week, of how the Federal Bureau of Investigation intervened in America's second largest city, and put back into jail gangsters who should never have escaped from jail in the first place, and whose operations were at once a menace and disgrace to American civilization.

From a number of viewpoints the event, dramatic to the highest degree in itself, is worth going back to now for a brief comment. From one end of the world to another America is known for its gangsters. Slant-eyed Orientals and fashionable West End London audiences see Hollywood's versions of United States gangsterism daily and draw their inferences of what American civilization is like. Fortunately we may hope that with the advent of the "G" men the gangster phase of this civilization will soon be a thing of the past, even in Hollywood.

In another direction the event is of immediate interest, too. The gangsters in this case were presented in an ignominious, not to say ridiculous, light. There was nothing in that cowed, shambling exit from the apartment house door that would enlist the imitation of some other weak-willed follower. The importance of this can hardly be overstressed.

It has been pointed out again and again by writers on American crime problems that crime must be deglamorized. Here the law was triumphant, powerful, dramatic. The culprits were made to look just what they really are—small and ugly and ridiculous. The symbolic lesson of such F. B. I. operations is one of the most important aspects of this Federal force.

Uncle Sam's Authority

But none of these things is really what I wanted to say. At the risk of dragging this whole exciting incident down to the realm of prosy academic discussion, I want to add one other point in this curious matter. How did the Federal force get the constitutional authorization to intervene in the Chicago round-up? Why, simple enough!

It was charged that these escaped gangsters, who had clubbed, stabbed, robbed and murdered their way to sentences of life imprisonment, were also guilty of draft evasion. That was the legal reason which brought in the "G" men, and made their operation in a state episode possible. It was reminiscent of the income tax evasion charges that permitted the F. B. I. to nab Al Capone! Income tax evasion and draft evasion are Federal offenses, and you have to commit a Federal offense, or at any rate be suspected of committing a Federal offense, to have the solicitious attention of the Federal police force turned in your direction.

This technicallity is so typically American that it brings grins to readers from one end of the country to another. And yet it illustrates a couple of important points. A few years ago formation of a Federal police force was held to be unthinkable, not because it was not needed but because the Constitution stood in the way. It was explained that a Constitutional Amendment would be needed, and that that was impossible.

Well—today we have the F. B. I.; the Constitution has been amended, not by law but by indirection. Everybody seems happy—that is, everybody but Touhy and his confederates.

The difficulty about amendment-by-indirection, however, is that it is, after all, an evasion, and that it doesn't work except in specialized cases. If we are going to amend the Constitution, some persons ask, why don't we come out frankly and amend it? Is an easier method of amendment needed, perhaps?

Another point which the growing success and acceptance of what might be called the Federal police system illustrates is the continual shrinkage of the nation, and the growing demand, in all sorts of ways, for closer economic and administrative unity. Many of us don't like this trend but it is one of the strongest developments of our day and one of the least likely to be reversed.

Shouldn't we have uniformity in divorce and marriage laws, for example, it is asked; shouldn't we have equality of opportunity among states in education, in social security—in all sorts of things?

Well, you see what I mean. Those are some of the long-range reflections raised in one reader by going over the accounts of a recent melodramatic incident in front of a Chicago apartment house on a recent winter morning.

Panama Speaks:

Gah-ding the Can-ahl ..... ***By Agnes Wilcox Campbell***

The exact number of men guarding the Panama Canal is, of necessity, a strict military secret. But a casual stroll around the streets of the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama will convince anyone that Uncle Sam is not underestimating the military or economic importance of the great waterway which was dreamed of by many men and many nations but remained for the engineering skill and imagination of twentieth century United States for its final completion.

Among any group of men in uniform (and they swarm through all the streets) you need no ear for phonetics to pick out a soft southern drawl, the nasal tones of New York, the flats of the Middle West, the twang of Maine, the broad A from Boston, and the picturesque, outdoor idiom of the West Coast. Men who speak their common language with all these different accents, share with affectionate pride the duty of defending—during these perilous times—their "Big Ditch."

But it isn't all guard duty in Panama and, with victory, these men and boys will return to their homes with better knowledge of what the Panama Canal means. For thousands of men in uniform are visiting the Plaza de Francia in Panama City where they read the history of the many attempts to build the Canal as it is inscribed on stone tablets mounted under the old colonial seawall which once was the city's defense against pirates. There, they are reading of the colorful dreams of the Swedes and the Scotsmen, the Spaniards and French who valiantly pioneered in attempts to join the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.

Advantage Seen at Early Date

For the idea of finding a waterway dividing the American Continents or of creating one artificially in order to shorten the route to the fabulously wealthy East Indies, came into being at almost the instant of the New World's discovery.

At Christmas time in the year 1502, the tiny expeditionary force of four sailing vessels which comprised Christopher Columbus' fourth and last group of discoverers who had set out so gallantly and against such odds from Spain, was forced to put into a bay at the mouth of the Chagres River for urgent repairs. The search for a natural strait to the Indies had led Columbus and his four shiploads of companions on a voyage of many months through hurricanes and other storms which had bothered his vessels.

It is one of the world's great tragedies that the worn and disillusioned explorer, who supervised the clearance of the wreckage from the decks, never knew after his return to the Old World how very close he had come to achieving the object of his dreams . . . the shorter route to the Eastern Indies. For that very Christmas, his ships lay at anchor in the mouth of the river which 400 years later was to become an integral part of the great waterway to be built by a nation yet unborn in the North American wilderness.

Nor is it likely that the great discoverer gave serious thought to the creation of an artificial waterway, for he had no way of knowing . . . as he scanned the white palm-lined beaches and the blue-jungled peaks beyond . . . that the "New World" at just this point was an Isthmus less than 50 miles wide. That knowledge, essential to the practical conception of an Isthmian canal, awaited the coming of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa and his epic trip, guided by local Indians, through the treacherous jungles and swamps of Darien to the peak from which he gazed on to the "Great South Sea" (Pacific Ocean) in 1513.

During the years between these two great discoveries, Spain began its colonization of the New World with the foundation in 1509 of the cities of San Sebastian and Nombre de Dios. Thus began the centuries of exploitation in the province of "Castilla del Oro," or Castle of Gold, and thus was presaged the oppression which lay in store for the native inhabitants of the New World.

Credit to Hernan Cortes

Most historians credit Hernan Cortes, who had just finished the conquest of Mexico, with the honor of being the first man actually to propose the building of a canal. He did this as soon as he had satisfied himself that Columbus's dream of finding a natural strait was hopeless. In spite of the fact that Cortes was prevented by other duties from doing any actual work on the project, in 1529 he was instrumental in getting one of his most trusted followers, Alvaro Saavedra, appointed to the task by Charles the Fifth. Others were at work, and by 1530 the Emperor possessed plans and suggestions for four distinct routes: through Nicaragua; through Tehuantepec; through Darien, and through the Isthmus of Panama.

Nothing tangible came of those Spanish dreams. Traffic continued to plod at mule pace across the cobblestone trail.

The story of later attempts to build a canal has often been told, leading up to the tremendous effort expended by the French under De Lesseps. Building on experience gained by these pioneers, and bringing to bear some of the latest technical skills, Americans were able to finish the job.

So it is that men with their soft Southern drawl and their Back Bay accents are guarding a world lifeline at one of the most critical points in mankind's global struggle to reinstate human freedom.

To Change the Subject:

Peace No War Can Overthrow ..... ***By Grace Miller***

I gathered eggs on a farm recently, and carried water for the chickens—big, white chickens with rosy red combs. The chickens knew I was an interloper. They challenged me with excited cluckings when I stepped inside the big chicken coop's door. I startled them. Little did they know how they startled me.

For suddenly it seemed amazing that chickens could be laying eggs on quiet prairie farms. Amazing that you could gather eggs from straw-filled boxes, just as I had gathered them when a child visiting on other prairie farms. Radio, newspapers, people, billboards, had been talking of the war. It seemed, almost, to perch on your shoulder so you couldn't forget it long.

But here were chickens quietly laying eggs. Some nests held several. Others had one, and some had none. Occasionally an egg was warm to your touch.

The chickens quieted their cluckings, scratched industriously on the dirt floor; some crooned happily to themselves. They seemed to say:

"A world war? Tanks and guns and ships and planes hurling themselves against one another overseas? Dreadful! Tremendous! But not so big as this, not as big as us. The war will pass. An ordered world will come. And peace. Peace like this on quiet farms. This is real. This will last. All the enemy armies in the world can never overthrow us."

Then one night I rode across the prairie on a railroad train, in a Pullman berth. Several times the train was shunted onto sidings, to let faster trains carrying war materials pass. Sometimes we dallied along past war industries, every window lighted, people busily turning out war materials within. Sometimes we idled and nearly stopped in the country. You heard trainmen walking beside the tracks, heard them talking, saw the flash of their lanterns. There was an air of unusualness and people inside the train seemed awake. You thought of the war, of newspaper stories of saboteurs.

Then the train started purposefully ahead. People slept.

I raised the window curtain again and the train was going through quiet farm fields. It was pitch dark. And at the back of the fields, as at the back of a stage, was a curtain of stars—each one big as a planet—brilliant and close. Orion was spread out in bright splendor, striding across the sky to keep pace with the train. It was breathtaking—quiet—big.

And the stars spoke, as the chickens had. They were stabilizers.

Conservative Raises Queries on Beveridge Plan

Emphasis placed on minimum of security to preserve individual responsibility—Insurance must not be added to burden of employers—Finance is called key pin in any sound structure.

Britain's well-known Beveridge report on social reform has been viewed with enthusiasm by the Liberal-Labor forces and with some qualifications by the Conservatives. The writer of the present article may be said to give a representative Conservative view. As Chairman of the House of Commons Select Committee on National Expenditure, his wartime task has been to obtain efficiency and economy in war production. Frequently he has been a severe critic of the Churchill Government's production policy.

By Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, M. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4 — The Beveridge scheme of social insurance has been popularly described as "a free ride from the cradle to the grave." No public document in recent days has created equal interest or formed a basis for the amount of support and criticism which will follow.

Are its recommendations desirable?

Are they practical?

If so can they be carried into effect?

These are questions most people are asking.

Let's take them in that order.

First, is it desirable that men and women should be free from fear of actual want, irrespective of their own exertions?

Many say no, as it would destroy initiative and self-responsibility, while others agree with Sir William Beveridge that enterprise flourishes more freely from a basis of minimum security.

The latter statement may be true, but only time will show.

Of past history, however, it is only partly true, for many of our greatest Empire builders especially from Scotland, my native land, were driven out by sheer hunger.

I believe, however, that a minimum basis of security will not be a bar in these days to adventure and a desire to prosper if the security provided is only a minimum, and the responsibility of the individual for himself and his family is preserved.

Industrial Insurance

The scheme of an all-in insurance for one weekly payment is excellent, particularly that part of it which covers industrial insurance. The cost of it hitherto has been much heavier than the insured probably realized, owing to the fact that his weekly payments semed small in themselves.

But there are two important conditions: first, that Trades Union regulations which permit ablebodied people to remain out of work until vacancies exist in the exact employment in which they have been engaged previously must be relaxed when necessary, and that no citizen should be permitted to remain in idleness when reasonable work is available for him.

Second, that responsibility of every individual to the State and to his fellow citizens should be still more fully appreciated.

The war has undoubtedly brought this about to some extent as a result of common effort and common sacrifice. On these conditions the all-in insurance scheme is desirable.

Are the proposals practical?

Yes, provided the contribution from the individual remains upon his shoulders and isn't merely made an addition to the wages payable by the employer, thus increasing the cost of production to a point which cripples our ability to export manufacturers which pay for our imports of food.

There is also danger that the working of this scheme will mean a further increase in the already enormous number of officials, an evil from which we suffer now, particularly as a result of the war.

But the last question is the most difficult to answer.

Can the scheme be carried through?

In other words, can we afford it?

Here Sir William's reply, "Can we afford not to?" is hardly a satisfactory rejoinder. Finance is the key pin in the structure, and no plan of this kind can function without a sound national and international financial system.

Buying Power the Test

Internally we will require to maintain the value of our money by avoiding both inflation and deflation, and this must be done by State control of credit so as to provide all and no more than is required to facilitate and expand postwar production and promote home consumption.

It is to consumption rather than production that we must look in the future. Maintenance of the price level and sound control of credit through banks for the benefit of industry must be our internal policy. Unless our money values are secured, the whole security scheme is valueless.

The minimum of 40s. a week laid down means nothing if the buying power of 40s. becomes 4s. The report is based on a price level of 25 per cent above that of 1938, but wasn't it a part of the author's instructions to tell us how that basis was to be secured or maintained? The point, however, is fundamental.

Much also will depend on international conditions. The Allies must establish fixed rates of exchange, at any rate for some time after the war. All private dealings in international exchange should be prohibited.

As imports can only be paid for by exports and a favorable balance for one country merely means an unfavorable one for another, a clearing system for goods in which the importing nation will establish a debt to be liquidated by exports in due course will be essential.

Such a system won't be easy work, and there will be heavy weather in the early stages, but I see no other alternative, particularly if the Allies are to do their utmost to re-establish the devastated countries of Europe. This they must do, not only from humanitarian motives, but in their own interests for promotion of trade and advancement of civilization.

Labor's Policy Affected

This isn't the opportunity for full consideration of these matters, but they are vital questions in considering the Beveridge scheme. By co-operation between nations, and particularly with the United States, these problems must and can be solved, as only upon their solution can we build security and freedom from fear and want for the people of this and all other countries.

Discussion of these proposals will profoundly affect politics in Britain. The Labor Party have generally welcomed them, but if evils resulting from them are to be avoided the Trades Unions will have to recast their attitude on unemployment.

The Labor Party's appeal to the electors also will be definitely affected; in the past it has often been a promise to make the poor rich by making the rich poorer.

The Conservative Party, I believe, will welcome the Beveridge scheme subject to the conditions I have referred to, and doubtless others which will emerge. They are prepared for changes as a result of the war and while strongly opposed to "pauperizing" the people, will support measures to improve the standards of living.

They are concerned to see a more equal distribution of wealth on the basis of better educational standards and the realization of the individual's responsibility for his own welfare and that of his dependents.

Wide World

From Alms to Social Security

Changing concepts have taken the world a long distance in the recognition of the responsibility to which man owes to man. The distribution of "maundy money"—a historic custom still annually observed in Britain—derives from the gifts which accompanied the washing of the pilgrim's feet. In 1838 a dole was substituted for the money payment from the Almonry Office. Social security today embraces a far greater range, and the Beveridge Plan proposes state responsibility over a wide range of human activity.

Labor Asks Quick Legislation To Carry Out Beveridge Plan

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5 — The British labor movement has indorsed the Beveridge Plan for social security as was expected. Less widely expected is the force of Labor's declared policy that Government adoption of the plan is an essential war measure and therefore that legislation should be enacted with all speed.

Following an all-day conference of the National Council of Labor —comprising representatives of the Parliamentary Labor Party and Trades Union Congress—a statement was issued calling for Labor efforts now to be directed to bringing the Government to quick action.

The Liberal Party Organization Council has also unanimously approved the Beveridge Report. Meanwhile, one of the leading Conservative members of the Government has expressed the opinion that Conservatives are far from opposing the general principles of the Beveridge Plan.

This prominent Conservative contended that Conservative criticism of the scheme had been exaggerated. He described himself as "of true Tory associations." But even his friends in city financial circles recognized the desirability of a scheme to end want as propounded by Sir William Beveridge.

A story was told of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's attitude to the Beveridge Report by political commentator A. J. Cummings in the News Chronicle. It is as follows:

"At least two prominent Cabinet Ministers were unsympathetic, if not hostile.

"Then the Prime Minister took the report into his inner chamber for bedside reading and was so enchanted by the strength and lucidity of the author's exposition that soon after sunrise Government atmosphere was transformed."

Whether this story is true or not, general opinion in Parliamentary circles is that the Government will indorse the broad principles of the plan. Parliament is expected to stage a full-dress debate on the subject early next year. It is recognized that the testing time will come when Parliament turns to considering the scheme in detail.

Britain's 'Sense of Community' Found in Security Project

British economist, now in United States, believes in pooling resources to get freedom from want.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The greatest significance of the Beveridge plan is its recognition of the British "sense of community" which has always been present in Britain and which has developed remarkably during the present war, according to Sir Henry Bunbury, prominent British civil servant and economist, now in the United States.

"The Beveridge plan is at the moment only a project," according to Sir Henry. "It will encounter opposition, based sometimes on interests, sometimes on fears. But it is a logical working out of social welfare developments over a long period, of demands increasingly made, and of situations and factors which have become more and more understood. It carries with it certain major implications of national and international policy. It covers only one sector of the social welfare front.

"Its greatest significance," Sir Henry feels, "lies in its recognition of the British sense of community. Community, it seems to say, is not just a matter of sentiment. It does not mean merely standing shoulder to shoulder in the days of peril. It means that we do in practice and at all times accept our obligations to each other, that we do not recognize for more economically secure groups any right of contracting—out of obligations assumed by the community as a whole: that we do, in fact, pool our risks and share our resources to the extent necessary to secure to all 'freedom from want.'"

Job of Social Engineering

Sir Henry, a former Comptroller of the Post Office and veteran public servant, is interested in the administration of the sweeping program but sees no insuperable obstacles to carrying it through. In an interview here, and in an article in the forthcoming Public Administration Quarterly, he has outlined the reaction of a cautious and successful public servant to one of the biggest jobs of social engineering ever proposed in a democracy. His conclusion is that it can be made to work.

In scope, says Sir Henry, although Britain already has one of the most comprehensive social security services in the world, the Beveridge plan "goes very much further: it develops what is really a new structure of social security; a structure based on a single set of principles and with a single set of standards.

"It lays down, on the basis of a large body of social research and survey, both official and unofficial, a standard of minimum human needs for the individual, the married couple, and the family."

The plan recommends specific money allowances designed to cover these needs, but these specific British cash items are less important, because of differing British and American price and wage levels for purposes of comparison than another method of approach: the Beveridge plan, Sir Henry says, is similar to one in America designed to cover "that one third of the American nation which is 'underfed, underclothed, and underhoused.'"

To this group, he points out, the benefits are to be given as a right and not by reference to a "means" test, and in most cases the benefits will be uniform, regardless of individual incomes. Social benefits of all sorts are included, on the widest basis, and they will be put under one official who will be a member of the Cabinet.

Extension of Its Scope

Sir Henry sees in the plan indications "that it goes a good deal further in scope and in approach than the Government originally intended."

The plan will stand or fall by the ability of the Government to maintain employment. The financial calculations of the report are based on an average unemployment rate of 8½ per cent. Thus, adopting the plan in effect commits the Government to holding unemployment at a low level. "It is not too much to say," says Sir Henry, "that in adopting the plan, if it is adopted, Britain formally commits herself by action to the expansionist policies which are embodied in the Atlantic Charter and the lease-lend agreement."

On the financial side, the plan imposes additional burdens, but not insuperable ones, Sir Henry estimates, and since the scheme is contributory, the addition imposed on the taxpayer "is relatively insignificant," provided, however, always that the Government succeeds in maintaining steady employment and a level national income.

Unitary Contribution

So far as the average worker is concerned, his proposed unitary contribution for all social security purposes under the single weekly system will leave him "relatively better off" than he was when he made half a dozen different contributions to as many different agencies.

The plan depends on British prosperity and hence, to some extent to the restoration of international trade on which British prosperity depends. "The plan," Sir Henry points out, "does not depend on an increase in British production but on the redistribution of a nattional income known to be well within the reach of all."

Summing it up, Sir Henry emphasizes that the war "with its new emphasis on sharing alike the civic obligations, the perils, and the axailable resources, has greatly fortified this trend toward unified national responsibility." It is, in fact, the new, British, wartime, growth of the "sense of community."

Beveridge Mail Floods His Office

By the Associated Press

London

Sir William H. Beveridge, Britain's white-haired knight in blue serge who is ousting with the dragon of poverty, put his fingertips professorially together and remarked that instead of ending one evil he seems to have stirred up another one.

"I started out against the five great evils on the road to reconstruction," he said, "and now there are six—want, disease, squalor, ignorance, idleness, and . . . Beveridge mail."

His two-volume, 300,000-word report on a $3,000,000,000-a-year postwar social security plan including national pensions and medical care for everybody has created such an international sensation and flood of mail that he hasn't even been able to count his letters—let alone find out what they say about his scheme.

Growing Alertness to Social Security Praised by I. L. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 5—Recent legislative enactments and proposals for new legislative measures in the field of social security mark "a deepening realization in the free nations that social security for all is one of the aims for which the war is being fought," Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, said in a statement issued here recently.

Particular evidence of the growing recognition of the role that social security must play in the postwar world was provided in the recommendations of the Beveridge Commiteee, Mr. Phelan said.

Proposals such as those in the Beveridge report, he added, must be hailed as heralding a new world-wide advance on the social security front—a front which is coming to be recognized as "an integral part of the programs of all the free nations in the struggle for a world in which President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms would be basic."

Mr. Phelan recalled that two of the International Labor Office's specialists in the field of social security had gone to Great Britain to testify before the Beveridge Committee, and added that the I. L. O. was gratified to have had this opportunity to play a part in the Committee's work.

Among other evidence of the mounting interest in social security throughout the free nations, Mr. Phelan pointed to the decisions of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security held in Santiago, Chile, last September with the cooperation of the I. L. O.; and to developments in New Zealand, Australia, and the United States.

The Santiago Conference, Mr. Phelan pointed out, resulted in agreement among 18 Latin-American countries, the United States and Canada, on a comprehensive program to further social security in the Americas, and on plans for permanent co-operation in carrying out this program.

Delegates to the conference, Mr. Phelan noted, agreed that it was necessary to take steps to bring the whole gainfully-occupied population in each country—workers in industry, commerce and agriculture, and the self-employed—together with their families, within the scope of contributory social insurance, and to provide them with a fully-equipped health service. The conference also recommended, he said, that representatives of employers and workers collaborate in the administration of social security. An I. L. O. pamphlet summarizing the work of the conference is now being distributed.

The other notable evidences of the widening interest in social security to which the I. L. O. director pointed included the recent action of the New Zealand Government in instituting family allowances and a full set of cash benefits; the setting up by the Australian Government of a Commonwealth Committee to draft proposals on similar lines, and the introduction of family allowances and widows' pensions in the Commonwealth; and the introduction of a bill in the United States Congress to add disability benefits and hospitalization benefits to the existing social security scheme.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Spring Training Memories

Now that the Red Sox have announced the Tufts College indoor baseball cage at Medford, Mass., as their 1943 spring training site, a move which figures eventually to set a pattern for the entire majors, the boys in the press row are recalling their fondest memories of spring jaunts through Florida, California and Texas. And the bowl of memories is brimming with laughs, an occasional note of sadness and friendships which will never leave us.

In fact, as John Kieran once told me: "If a fellow could get down in black and white every laugh and tear which drops during spring training, he'd have a best seller to end all best sellers." I've always wondered why John didn't do it himself.

Berg and Schacht

Those of us who have followed the Boston clubs through springs of the past shall never forget the laughs we had at Sarasota when Moe Berg and Al Schacht were with the Red Sox. By all outward appearances Professor Berg, now doing a good-will job for Washington, was a most serious and reserved gentleman; but actually he had a rare sense of humor. And the Professor's idea of a three-act show was a friendly argument with his clowning pal, Schacht. And how the crowd loved it!

Two or three times a week Schacht would come running into the lobby of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel with a new story. At least, he said it was new. Most of the time he came armed with one the rest of the boys had heard a few years before. Anyhow, Schacht would gather the ball players and writers around him and climb up on the soap box. If Berg happened to be in the audience, Al's dramatic effort—he always talks with gestures—was doomed to fall flat, for at a pre-arranged signal by Moe, the gang would suddenly turn around and walk away, leaving the embarrassed Schacht standing alone in the middle of the lobby.

Grove Kept Busy

Old timers will tell you that we moderns do not know what spring clowning is; and perhaps they are right. But the present-day ball player has his fun. Lefty Grove, never quick with the spoken word, was as busy as any when it came to thinking up laughs on the other fellow. Anyone from Tom Yawkey, owner of the Red Sox, to Johnny Orlando, the clubhouse boy, was apt to walk out of the Sarasota Terrace door and be the target of a paper-bag-full of water from one of the Grove windows.

One spring the Red Sox carried a rookie right-hand pitcher by the name of Byron Humphries. A little short on ability, he was soon pushed into the background by more talented mates, and almost forgotten. But not by Grove. The mountainous southpaw played every trick in the book on Humphries, who by the end of the trip couldn't walk without looking behind him. One of Grove's pets was substituting a photographer's flash bulbs for the regulation bulbs in some rookie's room. When the boy opened his door and snapped the switch, the flash and sudden darkness which followed usually sent him shouting down the hall.

Tabor Did It

In his quiet way, Jim Tabor can have his fun or let it alone. Jim Bagby will tell you about the morning he reported to the Payne Field clubhouse at Sarasota, and upon sitting down in front of his locker and slipping his feet into his baseball shoes, found them nailed to the floor. Tabor made the mistake of laughing; but before Bagby could find a bat, "Tabe" was out through the door and halfway around the outfield.

The Braves trained at Bradenton, Fla., for a couple of years, and at least one former Boston rookie will never forget the place. Tony Cuccinello had his car South that spring and this particular rookie kept pestering "Cooch" to borrow it some evening. Finally, tired of being chased by the young man, Tony consented.

The rookie, however, was soon to learn his mistake. He hardly was out of sight of the hotel when a police car stopped him.

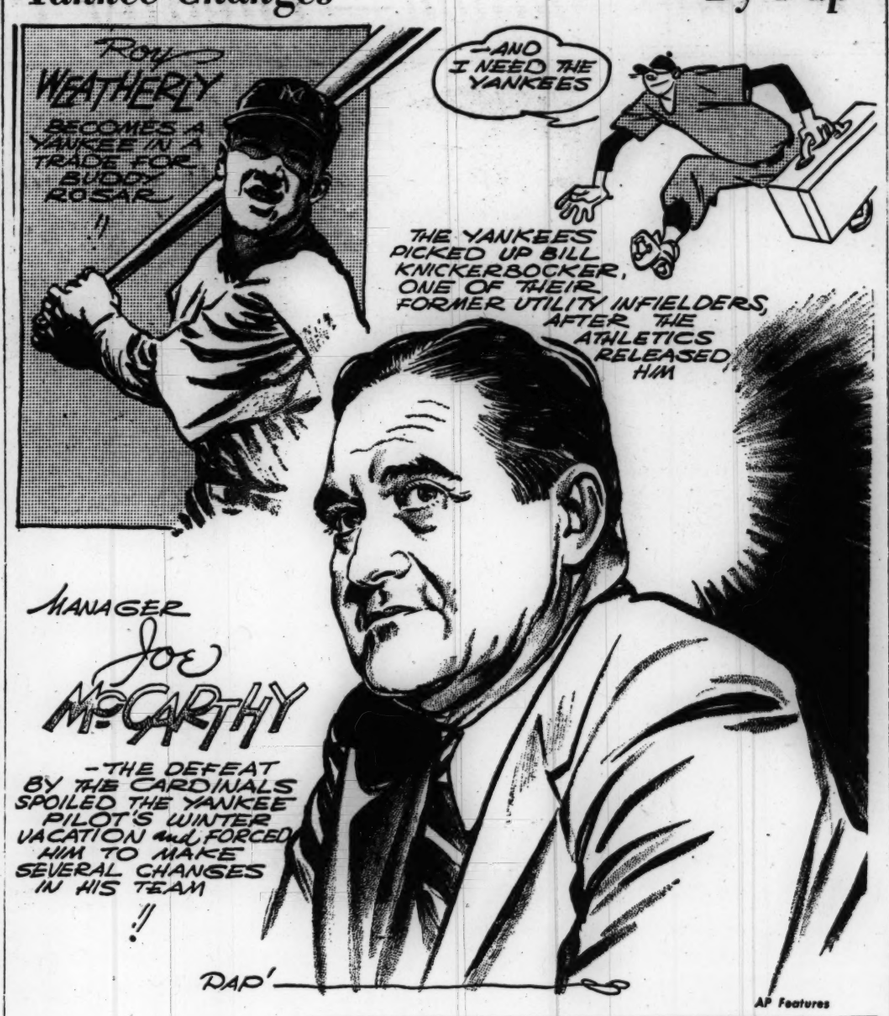
"Where do you think you're going?" asked the officer.

"For a ride," the kid answered.

"Well, not in a stolen car. Move over and I'll take the wheel. We're going to the station."

Cuccinello not only failed to tip the police to the "gag," but insisted, when summoned, that he had never seen the victim before. It was not until the next morning that one of the older newspapermen convinced the police that the boy was nothing more than an innocent rookie, learning the hard way.

Yankee Changes —By Pap'


ROY WEATHERLY BECOMES A YANKEE IN A TRADE FOR BUDDY ROSAR !!
—AND I NEED THE YANKEES
THE YANKEES PICKED UP BILL KNICKERBOCKER, ONE OF THEIR FORMER UTILITY INFIELDERS, AFTER THE ATHLETICS RELEASED HIM
MANAGER Joe McCARTHY
—THE DEFEAT BY THE CARDINALS SPOILED THE YANKEE PILOT'S WINTER VACATION and FORCED HIM TO MAKE SEVERAL CHANGES IN HIS TEAM !!
PAP'
AP Features

It was quite evident from Manager Joe McCarthy's grim demeanor following the Cardinals' triumph over the Yankees in the World Series last fall that there were going to be a few changes made in the New Yorkers' personnel before spring rolled around. Marse Joe simply isn't the type who can laugh off a trimming, sit back and hope for the best. Nor is he one who readily forgives and forgets. Buddy Rosar knows all about that.

Rosar, a fine young catcher who was slated to take over Bill Dickey's post, incurred the displeasure of McCarthy when he sneaked off to Buffalo to take a police candidates' examination without first getting permission from his manager. Since Dickey was injured at the time, McCarthy felt that Rosar had left the team at a very bad time. Right then and there, McCarthy made up his mind to trade Rosar at the first opportunity. That opportunity was not long in coming, and a swap was arranged with the Cleveland Indians, who gave up Outfielder Roy Weatherly and infielder Oscar Grimes.

The Yankees also picked up the veteran Bill Knickerbocker after their one-time utility infielder had been released by the Athletics. This was a move, no doubt, to bolster the Yankees' reserves, particularly in view of the fact that Frank Crosetti will not be available for the first 30 days of the 1943 season.

Sugar Bowl Heads Talk About 1943

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5 (AP)—Sugar Bowl officials meet Thursday night to decide whether to cancel the Sugar Bowl football game for the war's duration or wait for the government to decide its future.

Prevailing sentiment among board members appears to be that outright abandonment of the classic would be unwise, and it would be best to await word from Washington officials and act in accordance.

Two Editorials

Both the New Orleans Item and the States have editorially urged that the bowl activities, which include track, baseball, basketball, tennis, boxing, rowing and yachting, be suspended until the war ends on grounds that travel restrictions limit the number of outside visitors, which is the principal purpose of the annual game.

"The big bowl games, much as we desire them, will be distinctly out of place until after victory rewards American arms," the States said, while the Item remarked "As long as the Sugar Bowl can no longer fulfill its primary purpose of attracting tourists to this city, the money and energy devoted to its annual presentation had better go into the war effort directly."

Joseph B. David, President, declines to express an opinion as to what should be done, but says he will acquiesce in whatever action the board decides.

Other Side

Other board members feel that as long as there is football there is a reason for bowl games, and that suspension at this time would not contribute to the war effort. These men believe that if the government wants the bowl games abandoned, it will say so.

With ticket sales confined strictly to New Orleans and all travel to the game discouraged by gasoline rationing, a total of 70,000 persons saw the classic last Friday when Tennessee defeated Tulsa, 14 to 7, and made the game one of the most colorful in its nine-year history.

The turnout, which was just 3,000 short of capacity, surprised the sponsors who thought they couldn't fill the bowl with local attendants. More than 10,000 service men were in the stands, a great majority of them as guests of Tulsa and New Orleans business men who bought their tickets.

Baseball Magnates Get Travel Facts First Hand

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Straggling into the Palmer House today for Commissioner K. M. Landis' emergency parley, travel-weary baseball officials were more determined than ever to draw up a rigid mileage conservation plan after getting a personal taste of transportation difficulties their teams will face this season.

Most "lobby talk" consisted of mutterings of train delays rather than speculation of what the Commissioner has up his sleeve for a 1943 wartime program after conferring recently with ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman.

Representatives of the 16 major league clubs agreed the baseball situation would be disclosed as it really exists, and they expected a short, cut-and-dried conference with Landis putting the facts on the table.

Mostly Rumors

It was a relief for the magnates to know their problems finally were coming to a head. Only a month ago they closed their annual meeting here with the little matter of 1943 baseball drifting in the air. During the past month there have been mostly rumors as to where and when clubs will hold spring training—lengthy trips to California, Florida, Texas and elsewhere canceled in accordance with Eastman's suggestions for clipping rail miles.

Only the Boston Red Sox, who will condition at their back door in Tufts College indoor cage, appeared to have definitely solved their spring conditioning before coming to the meeting. They were "in" no matter if Landis requests training at home or near home.

Other clubs have held off from making definite plans until after the meetng. Even the Chicago White Sox and Cubs were so uncertain about the situation they postponed completing arrangements for spring training at French Lick, Ind., only 278 miles south of Chicago.

Train at Home

If the season is trimmed by a week or two by delaying the April 13 opening, some teams will train at home regardless.

General Manager Jack Zeller of the Detroit Tigers, one of the early arrivals, voiced the concensus of most of his colleagues: "We've got two or three alternate sites, but if the opener is postponed we likely will stay right at home."

"As for all this talk about merging the two major leagues for the duration," he added, "and then divide them into East-West sections—that won't do at all. The American League and National League must keep their identities."

There also were attempts to put a silver-lining attitude around the spring training question by those who hoped for the best and expected the worst.

Delays Unimportant

Someone recalled how easy-going Miller Huggins worked the Yankees an hour a day and played only a few games, then won the flag with a 16 game margin; how Charley Ruffing once held out until May, warming his arm in bowling alleys in the meantime, and then joined up to win 20 and lose 7; how Dizzy Dean in his last season with the Cards reported four weeks late—and allowed just three runs in his first five starts.

Other problems expected to be discussed today hinge around spring training—such as delaying the season's inauguration to provide better weather for training in camps nearer home. Once the opening date is settled, the next issue is whether to continue the standard 154 game schedule or trim it to the 1919 proportions of 140. The 154 game program could be dovetailed into the shorter season by cramming in double-headers.

The flexible scheduling of additional twin bills also could take care of extra games arising from longer series to eliminate one-day stands and from open dates proposed between long swings to allow more travel by day coaches.

All-Time Major Nines Of Writers, Cobb Compared

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Selection of an all-time all-star team in any sport is bound to stir up a difference of opinion, so it is interesting to compare two such baseball teams, one of which was a consensus selection by sports writer friends of Al Schacht, and the other by a former ball player named Ty Cobb.

Cobb gave us his impromptu choices about three years ago. The writers recently picked their stars to be hung in a place of honor in Schacht's restaurant, and despite the fact most of the writers probably picked their men by thumbing the record books and without seeing most of them in action, while Cobb's choices are based on personal observation, there is a remarkable similarity.

Naturally there is one choice the scribes would make that Cobb would not make, although we think it is carrying modesty a little too far. That is the placing of Ty Cobb in left field by the writers. Cobb shoved Shoeless Joe Jackson in the position that even Cobb must know belongs to Cobb.

Pitchers Omitted

The pitching staff can be omitted in the comparison, as the consensus selection named only one hurler—Walter Johnson—while Cobb got around that by naming a staff made up of Johnson, Ed Walsh, Grover Alexander, Christy Mathewson, Bob Feller and Eddie Plank.

The respective teams, exclusive of the pitcher, are:

Writers		Cobb
Bill Dickey	c	Mickey Cochrane
Lou Gehrig	1b	Lou Gehrig
Eddie Collins	2b	Eddie Collins
Hans Wagner	ss	Hans Wagner
Pie Traynor	3b	Buck Weaver
Ty Cobb	lf	Joe Jackson
Tris Speaker	cf	Tris Speaker
Babe Ruth	rf	Babe Ruth

It will be noted the only changes other than the left field spot are at catcher and third base.

Now as one of the record-book-thumbers we came within one man of naming the team eventually chosen for Schacht, and we were ready to argue a little on that one point. We had selected Rogers Hornsby for second base over Collins, but when a gent like Cobb, who has seen them all, agrees that Collins is the right party, we haven't such defense.

The record books don't tell everything. They don't, for instance, tell how fast a man was, unless he had a base-stealing record like Cobb. They don't point out fielding weaknesses, such as Hornsby's reputed inability to go back for a fly ball.

Batting Records

But the batting records do tell a lot, and we just couldn't see how a fellow who led his league six years in a row and seven years in all, three of those years batted .401, .424, and .403 respectively, had a 23-year major league average of .358, and was a power hitter to boot, could very well be left off.

Collins unquestionably was faster than Hornsby on the bases and probably a better all-around fielder, although the Rajah apparently was satisfactory in that respect, even if he did get confused backing up to take a ball over his head.

Collins had a lifetime batting average of .333 for 24 years, and he lacked Hornsby's power at the plate.

However, Cobb, who has seen them all, likes Collins, so we won't try to dispute the question. We'll even string along with him when he says of his team: "Anybody could manage it, but it would be nice to put Mr. Mack in there."

Di Maggio Hints He May Not Play Baseball in '43

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, hard-hitting New York Yankee center fielder, told the Examiner "Spring training won't concern me this year," and then in reply to a question as to whether he was quitting baseball added, "I'm not saying; you can draw your own conclusions."

The newspaper said today the statements were made in an interview by long distance telephone from Reno, Nev., where Di Maggio presumably was visiting his wife.

His comment on spring training came after he was asked if he thought the Yankees' abandonment of a Florida training site would affect his playing next year.

"I'll be back in town in a couple of days; then I'll tell you what I'm going to do," he said in response to further questions.

"You mean you're going to announce your retirement as a ball player?" he was asked.

"Maybe; I'll see you later," he parried.

Only Enright Left

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 5 (AP)—Rex Enright, athletic director and head football coach, is the only remaining member of a six-man coaching staff at the University of South Carolina. Assistant coaches Tatum Gressette and Frank Johnson were sworn into the Naval Reserve yesterday and will report to a Navy Pre-Flight School as instructors in physical conditioning.

Sports Roundup in Brief

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—There's been a lot of talk about post-war planning lately, so why not do a little of it in the sports field, too? . . . Nobody ever has proved that international sports lead to friendship, least of all the guys who had to settle some of the more famous disputes raised in the Olympic Games, but we still believe that it's easier for people to understand one another when they play the same game than when they remain total strangers . . . And the best games we can think of for international competition are soccer, football, and basketball . . . Soccer is known as the game that is played in every country and only the U. S. apparently doesn't give it the attention it deserves . . . Basketball is a local product, but maybe our soldiers and sailors will give it a good start in other countries.

♪ ♪ ♪

An example of how that can be done is furnished by Lieut. Everett Morris of the Navy, who is trying to teach the game to university students in Wales . . . Lieutenant Morris, who reported basketball for the New York Herald-Tribune before he helped put the Navy preflight program on the map, recently sent word back to some press-table pals: "It's pretty rocky going because they haven't seen the game played even amateurishly well, but they are eager to learn and some of them are quite adaptable" . . . Apparently the game has its attractions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walt Hanson of the Long Branch (N. J.) recalls a conversation with Jack Doyle, old-time Tiger scout, that is worth the attention of big league ball clubs in these days of training near home . . . Doyle's idea was that the teams should play exhibitions whenever possible in the smaller cities near their home towns . . . In that way they would build up friendship and interest new fans right in their home territory.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pauline Betz, national tennis champion, and Peggy Welsh, another good racquet wielder, are the stars of the Rollins College girls' basketball team this winter . . . They also coach the team and book the games . . . Another player-coach is Belus Smawley, who is the teacher and outstanding player on the Appalachian Teachers' College quintet that beat the North Carolina pre-flight basketballers . . . Although they're both working for Uncle Sam, Pvt. George Edmond, former St. Paul Dispatch sports editor, and Lieut. (J G) Perry Dotson, who used to work for him, managed to get leave New Year's Day to cover the Cotton Bowl and East-West games, respectively.

Miss Patty Berg Teeing Off For Nationwide Tour

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Patty Berg, the freckle-faced golf star, believes physical fitness is more important during wartime than ever, and she is returning to the links after five months off.

Injured in an automobile accident, Patty came here to regain the form that once won her the woman's amateur national golf championship.

When she gets that touch back—and Andy Mortimer, manager of the Mobile Country Club, who is supervising her training, says it won't be long—Patty will start a nationwide tour, playing exhibition matches for the benefit of various war relief programs.

"It is important for everyone, men and women of all ages, to keep fit during peace or war—but more especially during wartime when reserves of physical energy may be called into service during emergencies," the red-haired Minneapolis pro declared.

Here is a typical day on her rigorous schedule: Up at 7:30, an hour or so of stiff gym work, a long bicycle ride, an afternoon of golf under Mortimer's tutelage, mild recreation that evening and to bed at 10:15.

Patty knows it would be impossible for many people to follow such a routine, but a modified version, she says, would make for a happier population of those working for peace.

Sports Around the Hub

Schoolboys Busy on Track

The local schoolboy track season will be at its height on the evening of Jan 16 with the annual Malden High School meet in Marshall gym, sponsored by the New England A. A. U. Schoolboy events include the 30-yard dash, 300-yard run, 600-yard run and the 1,000. There will also be a 40-yard obstacle race for men in the U. S. Marines, Army and Navy, and men of the United Nations armed services who are stationed near Boston.

No entry fee is necessary, but all athletes interested must be registered with Frank Facey, 36 Prospect St., Cambridge by Sunday, Jan. 10. Rindge Tech hign and Dedham high are sending full squads to the meet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Olympic hockey followers will have at least one more look at Fishy Dumond, the popular right wing, who faces Philadelphia Falcons at the Boston Garden on Friday. Dumond is home on a short furlough from his U. S. Army Air Force post in Indiana and began working out with the Pics yesterday. As he has to return to camp on Sunday, it is doubtful if he will see action in the Saturday date with Falcons.

♪ ♪ ♪

Olympic prospects were further brightened by the return of Gerry Desrosiers, the Cambridge veteran, who has been out for several weeks with an injury and who skated for the first time at the Arena on Sunday last. He went so well in the scrimmage, despite the layoff, that Coach Hago Harrington may use him early and often in the approaching Philadelphia series.

♪ ♪ ♪

While on the subject of hockey, the starting times of all Bruin home games has been advanced to 8:15 as a result of a poll of the fans who attended the last Detroit-Bruin game at the Garden. That is, all games will begin 15 minutes earlier after Sunday's contest here with the Toronto Maple Leafs. The new schedule starts one week from tonight in the Chicago game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs. . .As the Bruins play at Montreal Saturday night and may run into difficulties making train connections to Boston, President Weston Adams of the local club thought it wise to retain the old starting time for the Sunday game with the Leafs. . . .The Massachusetts High School Faculty Managers' Association will hold an important meeting and dinner at the Hotel Lenox Thursday evening at 6:45 o'clock. Among the many items that will be considered is the Sunday football problem.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al "Skippy" Roberge, young infielder of the Boston Braves and a native of Lowell, has gone to Fort Devens as a rookie in Uncle Sam's Army . . . Boston U. and M. I. T. play a hockey game at the Arena this evening . . . The Northeastern basketball varsity met New Hampshire in a N. E. Intercollegiate League game at Durham this afternoon, the result of which was not available when this sheet went to press . . . Al McCoy will transfer from the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Training Station to the Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, N. C. Al, you know, is the former Northeastern, Colby and Harvard coach.

Dale Rex, famed as the one-man track team of Brigham Young University, is the star of this year's basketball team. He also excels in baseball.

Wally Kilrea Is Again Top Scorer In American Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5—(AP) For the fourth consecutive week, Walter Kilrea of Hershey topped American League Hockey scoring followed closely by Les Cunningham of Cleveland and Ab DeMarco of Providence.

Kilrea, the league headquarters here revealed yesterday in statistics for the past week, gained a goal point and five others for assists bringing to 49 his latest total. This gave him 17 goals and 32 assists.

Cunningham, five points below, had 13 goals and 31 assists for a 44, four assists better than previously.

DeMarco had 43 points, 20 for goals and the rest assists. The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Hershey	17	32	49
Cunningham, Cleveland	13	31	44
Demarco, Providence	20	23	43
Mann, Pittsburgh	13	28	41
Frost, Hershey	18	21	39
Bartholomew, Cleveland	15	21	36
Douglas, Indianapolis	12	23	35
Adam Brown, Providence	15	19	34
Locking, Cleveland	18	16	34
Richard, Washington	12	22	34

Washington State Wins

PEORIA, Ill. (AP) — Washington State's barnstorming basketball team headed home tonight after defeating Bradley Tech 53 to 38. Guard Owen Hunt, the game's high scorer, pocketed seven of his total 15 points in the first half to escort the West Coast team into a 25 to 20 advantage which Bradley was never able to shorten.

Sinkwich Awed by Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Frankie Sinkwich, Georgia football star and future Marine, hobnobbed with the great and the near great in the nation's capital today and admitted he was a bit awed by it all.

Twice an All-America back, Frankie often has heard the plaudits of the gridiron crowds, but he's never been around such a company of admiring big shots as are scheduled to be on hand when he receives the Washington Touchdown Club's Walter Camp Memorial Trophy tonight. The award is made annually to the outstanding collegiate gridder of the year.

Club President

Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, is President of the club. The guests include Majority Leader Alben Barkley of the Senate, Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Marine Commandant Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Admiral Ernest J. King, United States naval chief; Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Russell R. Waesche, and numerous members of Congress.

Sinkwich arrived late yesterday by plane from Los Angeles, where he sparked the Georgians to a 9-0 win over U. C. L. A. in the Rose Bowl New Year's Day.

"Haven't had much sleep since the Rose Bowl game," he said, "but it's all been pretty wonderful."

Movie Contract

The "wonderful" includes a contract for a movie in Hollywood before Frankie dons a Marine uniform in the spring. His comely wife also was offered a film chance while the Georgia team was in California, but she turned it down.

Grantland Rice, the sports columnist, will present the Walter Camp Trophy to Sinkwich.

Bob Dove, Notre Dame's great end, will be given the club's Knute Rockne Trophy as the outstanding collegiate lineman, and Bruce Smith, former Minnesota All-America, will be awarded a special prize as the best service team performer of 1942 for his feats as a member of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station outfit.

Toronto Leafs Hold Monopoly In Scoring Race

MONTREAL, Jan. 5 (AP)—It's still one-two-three for the Toronto Maple Leafs atop the National Hockey League scoring race, official figures showed today.

Lorne Carr leads the parade with 36 points on 18 goals and as many assists. Right behind him are Syl Apps and Billy Taylor with 35 points each. And to complete the Toronto domination, App's 19 goals give him first place in that division, while Taylor's 24 assists make him second to Boston's Bill Cowley. Cowley has 25.

In the over-all scoring, the Bruin play-maker is fourth with 34 points, four more than Max Bentley of the Chicago Hawks and Lynn Patrick of New York.

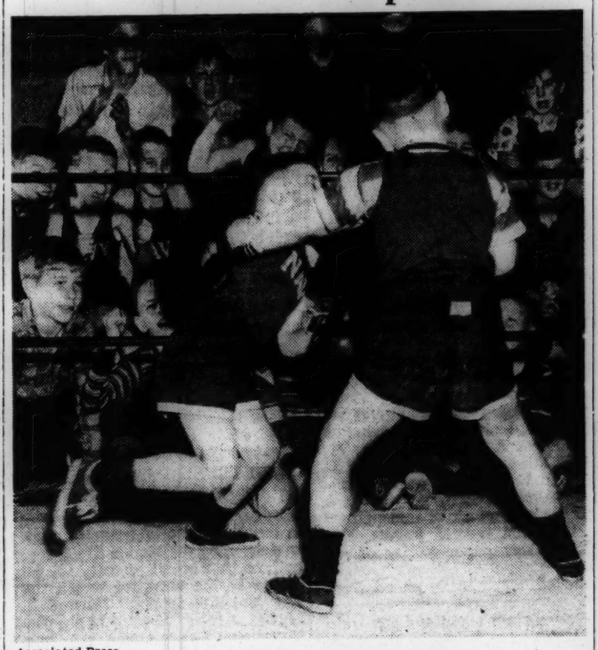
Detroit's Jim Orlando and Reg Hamilton of Toronto are tied for the bad man honors as far as ordinary penalties are concerned. Each has spent 35 minutes in the box, but Orlando also has two 10-minute misconducts and a match penalty on his record. The 10 leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Carr, Toronto	18	18	36
Apps, Toronto	19	16	35
Taylor, Toronto	11	24	35
Cowley, Boston	9	25	34
M. Bentley, Chicago	13	17	30
Patrick, New York	11	19	30
G. Stewart, Toronto	18	11	29
Bell, Boston	17	12	29
D. Bentley, Chicago	14	14	28
Hill, Toronto	10	17	27

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Ag
Boston	12	8	6	30	93	88
Toronto	13	8	4	30	122	75
Detroit	10	7	6	26	79	63
Chicago	9	7	6	24	78	80
Montreal	6	13	5	17	71	101
New York	7	14	3	17	77	113

Future Champions



Associated Press

In U. S. Naval Academy Class

In line with the physical fitness program of America at war, the Naval Academy at Annapolis has started a children's boxing class to teach the youngsters the fine art of offense and defense. In the above shot an excited gallery of youngsters looks on as Bobby Foulton (left) mixes it up with brother Lester. Note the expressions on the faces of the gallery.

Sugar Bowl Movie For Armed Forces

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5 (AP)—More than 10,000 service men in uniform got to see the Sugar Bowl game here in person, but now all men and women in the armed forces may see the movies without charge.

The Sugar Bowl Committee said the film, complete in colors from the start to the finish of Tennessee's 14 to 7 football conquest of Tulsa, would be ready for distribution in about 10 days. It will be sent without charge to any camp or base making application.

William H. Edwards

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—William H. "Big Bill" Edwards, who passed on, was a one-time Princeton football star and early advocate of professional football. Only two weeks ago he was re-elected President of the Touchdown Club, an organization of football officials and writers.

A former Street Cleaning Commissioner of this city, Edwards was awarded a Carnegie Hero medal for saving the life of the late Mayor William J. Gaynor in 1910, when a disgruntled Dock Department watchman attempted to assassinate the Mayor.

Edwards was captain of the Princeton 1899 football team, which won the Ivy League championship. He went to the United States Naval Academy as a football coach.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 4

East

Creighton 42, Duquesne 40.
Columbia 64, Fort Monmouth 30.
Geneva College 45, Rider College 43.

Midwest

Kansas 60, Olathe Naval Air Base 32.
Northwestern State (Okla.) 34, Phillips U. 27.
Lawrence 58, Oshkosh Teachers 33.
McPherson College 49, 94th Div. Artillery Officers 31.
Missouri B 31, Central College 28.
St. Benedict's 43, Rosecrans Field Fliers 35.
Indiana State 74, George Field (Ill.) 28.
Carleton 46, South Dakota State 44.
Washington State 53, Bradley Tech 38.
De Paul 68, Chicago 20.
Kentucky 64, Fort Knox 30.
Navy Pier 45, Advanced Navy Aviation School (Chicago) 37.
Indiana 42, Butler 27.
Wisconsin 41, Hamlin 37.
Great Lakes 48, Purdue 43.
Michigan 29, Michigan State 26.
Albion 38, Detroit Tech 34.

West

Eastern Washington College 51, Gonzaga 39.
Montana 44, Utah State 43.
Montana State 39, Idaho 37.

Less Oil—No Ice

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—They even use fuel oil to make ice. Eastern Amateur Hockey League games scheduled for tonight at Madison Square Garden have been postponed to conserve the fluid. Although the heating plant of the huge sports arena has been converted to coal, the ice-producing machinery is geared to oil as a fuel and can't be changed.

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Sundays— 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Nineteenth Century French Etchings Shown—Theater Prospects for Boston

Graphic Art On View At The Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Through January there will be on exhibition in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery of the Boston Public Library a selection of etchings and drypoints by French artists of the nineteenth century. The prints, chosen carefully, show the range encompassed by top-rank printmakers.

It is interesting to find that the draughtsman was impelled by an enthusiasm and curiosity comparable to that of French painters of the day. Graphic art had lapsed into mediocrity. In the middle of the last century a new spurt of energy manifested itself, and a number of gifted draughtsmen turned their energies toward drawing on the plate, toward adapting and adjusting the medium to their purpose. They cultivated refinements in handling the line, achieved subtle effects through careful printing. Some of them showed remarkable patience, reworking plates and improving impressions. The Wiggin Collection is notable for choice impressions which reveal fully the intentions of fastidious artists.

* * *

The exhibition includes the prints of six Frenchmen. Each developed his technique according to his needs; each can be easily identified for individual traits of style. When analyzed as a group, they show prevailing tendencies. For example: Meryon was devoted to the streets of Paris. Millet found peasant life provocative and poetic. Corot admired the tranquil forest, and Legros endowed men and nature with a stirring melancholy.

The etchings by Jean François Millet are evolved from line and not from such painterly effects as are accessible to an etcher. Millet found in the rustic Frenchman the traits of dignity and reflectiveness which Schongauer found in Scriptural subjects. Millet believed in discerning the beauty and feeling in his own environment. He said that any artist could travel and paint a palm tree, but very few could stay at home and paint an apple-tree. Millet and his contemporaries were explorers at home, discovering beauty in the unconventional and commonplace, in rough jobs and daily realities. Today, there are many artists painting the commonplace, but they vulgarize the subject. Millet exalted his subject, or shall we say, was exalted by it. In the present exhibition we see "The Gleaners," "The Wool-Carder," "Woman Sewing," "Peasant With a Wheelbarrow," "The Churner," "Peasants Going to Work," and "Shepherdess Knitting."

* * *

Jean-Baptiste Corot belonged to the Barbizon brotherhood with Millet, but his search for beauty yielded different results. In the thickets of Ville D'Avray he found a silvery calm which he reproduced with a flowing, responsive etched line. There is discernible in the etching that elusive feathery quality that characterizes his landscapes in oil.

Auguste Lepère's studies of nature were recorded in a more definitive manner, with accentuation and vigorous underscoring. There is a spontaneous buoyant character in his etchings and an interest in a variety of subjects is manifest. Among those exhibited are "Le Lavoir," "La Maison Neuve," and "Souvenir de St. Danis."

Alphonse Legros is abundantly represented and there is material to show the full extent of his unusual skill. The prevailing mood of his etchings is troubled meditation. He was an exacting experimenter and achieved his objective the hard way. The prints exhibit the peculiarly luminous and malleable attributes of the etched line. "Siesta d'un Ouvrier" is drawn in a loosely spun line. "La Mort et Le Bucheron" contains the dramatic intensity which distinguishes the Legros prints.

Felix Bracquemond was another of those who promoted the revival. He is less known for the skill that is well represented in this exhibition. The portrait of Charles Meryon is a particularly fine study of character toward which the powerful quality of the etched line has contributed. The other plates are portrayals of birds drawn from life. There are swallows, teal, and sea gulls. Bracquemond's pictures are sensitive and show thought, observation, and a capacity to handle realistic substance with artistic manipulation.

Charles Meryon always proves a bulwark of a group display. His depictions of Paris were wrought so faithfully, so substantially that we feel we can depend upon his record despite the fact that some of the landmarks which he portrayed have been razed. Those who are interested in architecture will relish the observant manner in which he set down the structures, establishing their solid composition and their tracing intricate ornamentation. He was master of all the complexities, understanding how to subordinate the part to the whole. Among Meryon prints exhibited are: "Le Stryge," "La Galerie Notre Dame," "La Tour de L'Horloge, Paris," and "Tourelle de la Rue de la Tixéranderie."

* * *

Guild of Boston Artists

An exhibition of oils and water colors will be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists through Jan. 16. Included are characteristic works by outstanding members.

Portraits, marines, still-lifes, and landscapes are included. The subjects are native and familiar, the presentation pleasing. Among the portraits are likenesses meticulously modeled, painstakingly wrought to small details. There are also personal representations painted with a broad brush and with a few indications of form and texture. Portraits are shown from the hands of R. H. Ives Gammell, Gertrude Fiske, Leslie Thompson, and Richard Andrew.

There are marine subjects by Alphonse Shelton and Richard Briggs, landscapes by Loring Coleman, Jr., William Kaula, and Marian Sloan, a still-life by Henry Brooks, and a domestic interior by Marguerite Pearson. The wintry landscape by Aldro Hibbard shows his special gift for characterizing the New England snow-clad countryside.

Impressions from 'Spring Again' at Plymouth

Left to right are Ann Andrews, C. Aubrey Smith, Jane Cotter, and Grace George.

The Chicago Symphony

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

The musical season, which generally ebbs during the Christmas period, picked up last week to the extent of providing two concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The first of these (Dec. 29) was predominantly Tchaikovskyan. It began with the Variations for string orchestra, drawn from the Second Quartet by Anthony Stepanovich Arensky, written in memory of Tchaikovsky.

Comparatively little of Arensky's music has survived, but his Variations are not known in American concert halls, and their worth and beauty entitle them to continued popularity. The composer chose his theme from the poignant little lyric which Tchaikovsky wrote as one of his set of 16 works which he entitled collectively Children's Songs. Mr. Lange, who conducted the concert, evidently had taken no little care during the rehearsals to make the most of Arensky's composition, for it was played with great beauty of tone and style.

Tchaikovsky's F minor Symphony followed the Variations. For the most part that work was performed with glowing color and with some of the excitement that accrues to the reading of the composition by a musician who, like Mr. Lange, possesses a sense of drama.

In the second division of the concert the same master's B flat minor Piano Concerto was interpreted with Artur Rubinstein as performer of the solo part. That artist possesses all the qualities that would be likely to make his interpretation a highly successful one. He has at his command the grand manner, the big tone, the extensive virtuosity which such a concerto demands. Mr. Rubinstein put all of those things into his performance, and swept the music into a considerable triumph for himself. The orchestral playing fell somewhat below that of the pianist, and there was at least one awkward moment when soloist and orchestra fell apart.

The second concert (Dec. 31) was remarkable for the inclusion of two novelties—an Overture to a Comedy, by David Van Vactor, and the first hearing of a B minor Symphony by Arne Oldberg.

Mr. Van Vactor's overture was not entirely new to Chicago, for it had been performed here last season by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, for which, indeed, the work had been composed. The piece was all that its title indicated. Its composer possesses a fund of vivacity, a highly effective sense of orchestral writing, and, in this work at least, an equal sense of expressive feeling. Mr. Van Vactor conducted his own work, and with more understanding of the baton and its technique than many composers have shown.

Mr. Oldberg has long been known to music lovers in these parts as a composer who possesses art as well as knowledge. He has produced many works in Chicago and all of them have shown great seriousness of purpose and remarkable command of imagination. His new symphony well sustains the power that he had shown before.

'La Chaumière du Vieux Pêcheur'

Etching by Auguste Lepère on exhibition at the Boston Public Library

'The Doughgirls'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Joseph Fields, who has collaborated in transferring from the pages of the New Yorker magazine the current Max Gordon productions, "My Sister Eileen" and "Junior Miss," is going it alone as author of "The Doughgirls," which Mr. Gordon presented at the Lyceum last Wednesday evening. The new farce seems manufactured and tasteless. Under George S. Kaufman's direction the method of production appears to have been to stimulate mirth with vaudeville-esque gags and innuendo.

"The Doughgirls" is occupied with two situations: the overcrowding of Washington hotels and jokes made out of the fact that the three female principals sharing one suite are not married to the men with whom they have been living.

As a character suggested by Ludmilla Pavlichenko, the Russian guerrilla fighter, Arlene Francis plays the most nearly winning role of the evening with cheerful good nature. Virginia Field, Arleen Whelan, and Doris Nolan play the unpleasant trio of heroines. William J. Kelly, as a deadwood general, gives a genuinely satiric performance—provided one is in the mood for such satires. Minor parts are capably played by Harold Grau, as a man who wanders in and out looking for a bed, by Ethel Wilson, Walter Beck, Reynolds Evans, and Thomas F. Tracey. Frederick Fox designed his setting around a door which will need sturdy bracing if it isn't to be slammed from its frame by the end of the week. J. D. B.

Second Defense Show At Orpheum Tonight

The second all-night defense-worker show will be held at Loew's Orpheum tonight, according to announcement from Charles Kurtzman, division manager.

The box office does not close at 10 p. m. as customary, but remains open until 2 a. m. Patrons may come as late as that time and still see a complete show. Workers are invited to "come as they are" right from their jobs.

On Conservatory Calendar

Ernest Lévy's "Hymnus Symphonicus" for mixed chorus accompanied by an ensemble of brass instruments, timpani, and organ will be brought out at Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 13, under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music, to the faculty of which the composer belongs. Francis Findlay will conduct. Besides this work, certain oddments of the past and present and of various countries described in the Conservatory announcement as "seldom heard music" will be presented. At the organ, Carl McKinley. The concert is free.

Russian Film Returning

"Moscow Strikes Back" is announced to begin a week's engagement at the Fine Arts Theater Thursday. The film, which has been chosen by the New York film critics as "the best war fact film" of the year, was shown early in October at the Trans-Lux Theater.

Levy Comedy Due Jan. 25 At Colonial

Edward Everett Horton is expected to come to the Colonial in Boston on Jan. 25 for another engagement in Benn W. Levy's comedy, "Springtime for Henry." The play was presented at the Wilbur in Boston with Mr. Horton in the leading role in the spring of 1940.

* * *

A third week has been added to the engagement of "Tobacco Road" at the Colonial, carrying the booking up to Jan. 16.

* * *

In New York it is reported that Eddie Cantor may be expected to be back on the stage in the autumn in a new muscial based upon his own career and bearing the title, "My Life Is in Your Hands." The book and the music, it seems, are still to be written.

* * *

Helen Hayes is expected to make her debut at New Haven on Jan. 28 in the new play, still to receive a name, about Harriet Beecher Stowe. The production will then visit Detroit, Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore before arriving in New York.

* * *

All sorts of historical characters will be portrayed in Sidney Kingsley's play, "The Patriots," which is now in rehearsal in New York. The leading role, that of Thomas Jefferson, will be played by Raymond Edward Johnson, and Madge Evans will do the part of his daughter. Cecil Humphreys will be seen as George Washington and among the other figures to be seen will be Alexander Hamilton, done by House Jameson; James Monroe, Judson Laire; James Madison, Joseph Souther; Chief Justice Marshall, Henry Mowbray; and Mrs. Jefferson, Frances Reid. Other players reported for the cast includes Francis Compton, Byron Russell and John Lloyd.

* * *

Flora Robson and the other members of "The Damask Cheek" company will journey to Fort Hancock on Staten Island on Sunday, Jan. 10, to play one performance of the John Van Druten-Lloyd Morris comedy for the soldiers there.

Apart from the setting, which will be built by the soldiers, the production will be given exactly as at the Playhouse in New York. Props, habiliments, and the company will be transported by army truck. In addition to Miss Robson, the cast includes: Myron McCormick, Margaret Douglass, Celeste Holm, Zachary Scott, Joan Tetzel, Ruth Vivian, Peter Fernandez, and Mary Michael. John Sola is the stage manager and Francis De Sales is his assistant.

* * *

Eddie Dowling announces for mid-February production "This Rock," a comedy by Walter Livingston Faust. The play will go in rehearsal next Wednesday and will have its first out-of-town performance in The Playhouse, Wilmington, on Jan. 29. Engagements in Baltimore and Philadelphia will follow.

Ruth Draper in 'Opening a Bazaar'

Included in the program of character sketches to be presented at Jordan Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 15.

News of the Screen

"Commandos Strike at Dawn," Lester Cowan's Columbia production which stars Paul Muni, is scheduled for national release on Jan. 7. The film, which John Farrow directed from a Cosmopolitan Magazine story by C. S. Forester and script by Mr. Forester and Irwin Shaw, tells of the heroic stand of Norwegian village folk against Nazi oppression and tyranny, and the help which escaped Norwegian hostages give to British Commandos in their raids. The supporting cast is headed by Anna Lee, Lillian Gish, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Robert Coote, Rosemary DeCamp, Alexander Knox, and Elisabeth Fraser.

* * *

Warners added 26 stars and featured players to its roster last year. Among those signed to term contracts in 1942 are Walter Huston and Irene Manning, currently appearing in support of James Cagney in "Yankee Doodle Dandy"; Sydney Greenstreet, now playing in "Casablanca"; Raymond Massey, soon to be seen with Humphrey Bogart in "Action in the North Atlantic"; and Paul Henreid, recently starred with Bette Davis in "Now, Voyager."

* * *

The Navy League of the United States has presented a special award to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for its production "Stand By For Action" as a film which "stirringly portrays the skill and tradition of the United States Navy and is a deserved tribute to its fighting men."

"Stand By For Action," starring Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton and Brian Donlevy, had a special premiere Wednesday night at Loew's Palace, Washington, under the League's sponsorship. The presentation was made in Washington.

* * *

"Tarzan Triumphs," Sol Lesser production for RKO Radio release, is Johnny Weissmuller's sixth film as the Edgar Rice Burroughs hero. His leading lady, Frances Gifford, won the role over 30 candidates. The direction is by William Thiele.

* * *

John Hubbard has signed a two-picture deal with Republic Studios. He is now playing the romantic lead opposite Rosemary Lane in "Chatterbox."

* * *

Dubbing of French titles on the French-language version of Lester Cowan's Columbia production, "Commandos Strike at Dawn," starring Paul Muni, is being rushed so that prints may be received in North Africa at the earliest moment

'Request Day' at Exeter

A request program is announced for Wednesday at the Exeter, inaugurating a plan for occasional revivals of films in response to wishes of patrons of the theater. On the first program the films will be "Major Barbara," with Wendy Hiller in the title role of a cast which includes Rex Harrison and Robert Morley; and "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivien Leigh, Rex Harrison, and Sara Allgood among the players.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

LAST 2 DAYS
ICE-CAPADES OF 1943
Evenings at 8:30
LAST SHOW WED.
Trains, Buses, Surface, Elevated, Subway Direct to the Garden
Res. Seats $1.10-$1.65
$2.20-$3.30 Tax Incl.
Tickets also at ARENA, FILENE'S and JORDAN'S
No Phone Orders
BOSTON GARDEN

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • Last 7 Times • Mat. Thurs.
"NOT TO BE MISSED"—HERALD
GRACE GEORGE AND C. AUBREY SMITH
in The 1942 Prize-winning Comedy Hit
"SPRING AGAIN"
EVES: 55c to $2.75; THURS. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20.

MAJESTIC • Last 7 Times • Mat. Tom'w
Gloria IN PERSON Francis
SWANSON-LEDERER
"THREE CURTAINS"
by SHAW-BARRIE-PINERO
EVES.: 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT.: 55c-$1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c-$2.20.

Managers of Theaters
advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors Orpheum, 9:15 a. m.
Open: State at 11:15 a. m.
Robert Taylor • Charles Laughton • Brian Donlevy
"STAND BY FOR ACTION"
Also "The McGuerins from Brooklyn"
Tonight and EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT DEFENSE WORKERS ALL NIGHT SHOW
Continuous performance from 10 p.m. until 8 a.m. Wed. Come as you are! Those shows are designed especially for the convenience of those employed on late shifts. Come as late as 2 a. m.
ORPHEUM ONLY!

KEITH MEMORIAL
Cary and Ginger GRANT ROGERS
LEO McCAREY'S
ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON
THE GREAT GILDERSLEEVE with HAROLD (GILDERSLEEVE) PEARY
EXTRA! WALT DISNEY'S COLOR MASTERPIECE
DER FUEHRER'S FACE

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
NOW
"The Palm Beach Story"
Claudette COLBERT Joel McCREA
Plus "The Hidden Hand"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Betty GRABLE • John PAYNE
'SPRINGTIME in the ROCKIES'
in Technicolor
Plus "THE MAN IN THE TRUNK"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Tyrone POWER • Maureen O'HARA
THE BLACK SWAN
A 20th Century-Fox Triumph IN TECHNICOLOR!
+ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW +
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th AVE 50th ST.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A genuine masterpiece."—Watts, Her. Trib. "A triumph."—Atkinson, Times.
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER 2ND YEAR
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40.

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-4363. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3.

NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46TH ST. THEA., W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-6075
EVGS. (Except Mon.) 8:40. $2 Top.
Mats. SAT., 2:40; SUN., 3 p. m., 50c to $2

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- | Plus
cept Sat. Eves. 50c to $2.50 | Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY of 40 and Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way, Cl. 6-9158
Evenings 8:40, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON, Edmund GWENN, Ruth GORDON, Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE, Alexander KNOX, Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-3.85. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. $1.10-2.75

"Makes murder a parlor pastime"—Life
EVA JOSEPH
Le Gallienne in Schildkraut
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON THEA., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. Incl. Sundays—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
... BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
KATHARINE HEPBURN with ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays. "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers," starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University—Concert by The Stradivarius Quartet. 8:15.

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open House concert by Erwin Bodky, pianist. 8:30. (No admission charge.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sundown Kid," 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:20, 8:55. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

Esquire—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russel, Brian Aherne. 2:55, 6:20, 9:30. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—News, 2:05, 5, 7:55. "Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 5:10, 8:05. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Fenway—"Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—"Carmen," Charlie Chaplin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. "The Blood of a Poet," 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8, 10:10. "Lot in Sodom." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore — "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 1:20, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 11:24 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 8.

Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 10:20 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:25, 10:40. 1:40 a. m. "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 9:30 a. m., 12:31, 3:32, 6:36, 9:50, 12:30, 3:34 a. m.

Paramount—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston: "Earl Carroll's Vanities of 1943," 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:30. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 9:40 a. m. 12:15, 2:50, 5:30 8:05, 10:35.

Scollay—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 12:35, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater—"We Refuse to Die," "The Story of Lidice," "A Letter from Bataan," Donald Duck and Popeye. Popular Science, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.-11:30; Sundays, continuous 1-11.

State—"The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:49, 9:04. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05.

Telepix—"The Renowned Paul Draper," "Story of the Town of Lidice," "Romantic New Orleans," Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"You Can't Take It With You," 9 a. m., 2, 5:51, 9:30. "Penny Serenade," 1, 3:15, 7:30.

Uptown—"The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:50, 5:30, 8:30. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:05, 3:55, 6:35, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia — "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor."1:45, 8.

Allston: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan.

Coolidge: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 2, 5, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon Charles Smith. 2, 8.

University: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "Spirit of Stanford. 1:45, 8.

Codman Square: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 3:38, 9:18. "Big Street," Henry Fonda. 2, 7:40.

Park: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 8.
Hyde Park: "Moonlight in Havana," Jane Frazee. "Traitor Within," Donald Barry. 2, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Meet the Stewarts," Frances Dee, William Holden. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert, Marguerite Chapman. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

Mystic: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:05, 7, 9:45. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 3:25, 8:25.

Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee, Joan Carroll. 3:05, 8:20. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:55, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 1:55, 8. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3, 9:05.

Mattapan—Oriental: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Bambi." "Sunday Punch," Dan Dailey, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.
Fellsway: "Here We go Again," Edgar Bergen, Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. "Just Off Broadway." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colona, Ann Miller. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Parker. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Stand by All Networks," John Beal. 2, 8.
Strand: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Sing Your Worries Away" Bert Lahr. 2, 8.
Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Hi! Neighbor," Lulubella, Jean Parker.
Capitol: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Submarine Raiders," John Howard. Marguerite Chapman. 2:27, 8:12. "Give Out Sisters." Andrew Sisters. 3:45, 9:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "A Yank at Eaton," Mickey Rooney. "Sabotage Squad," Kay Harris. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "A Yank At Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmond Gwenn. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	620,350
1942 volume to date	880,290
1942 volume to date	1,098,866

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Monday	42.0	Prev. day	41.7
M'th ago	39.8	Year ago	38.7
'42-3 high	42.0	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	4	52½	52½	52½	+1
Abbott4%pf4	1	112	112	112	+1
Acme Stl (3)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1
Adams E .45e	9	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
Addressog (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Air Reduct 1a	8	40¾	40	40	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	13	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Allegany Corp	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Alleg pf xw	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Allegpf$3Oww	7	51½	53	53	
Alleg pr pf	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Alleg Lud (2e)	5	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
Allen Ind ¾e	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	143	143	143	— ½
Allied M (1e)	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Allied Stl(.60)	16	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Allis-C M (1)	3	26⅞	26½	26½	— ½
Alpha PC1¼e	6	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Am A Ch 1.20a	2	23¼	23	23	
Am Airl 1½e	10	56	54	54	—2
Am Bk N .40e	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Bk N pf(3)	1	47	47	47	— ½
AmBrSh 1.70e	1	29	28	29	+1⅛
Am Bosch ¼e	2	4½	4½	4½	
Am BS pf 5¼	1	128	128	128	+ ⅜
Am Cable & R	30	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ¼
Am Can pf (7)	3	176	174½	174½	—1½
Am Car & Fdy	2	25¾	25	25	— ⅜
Am C F pf 7	1	65½	65	65	— ½
Am Ch&C (2)	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Am Chicle(4a)	5	101⅛	101	101	— ⅛
AmCSug 2½e	1	15¾	15½	15½	
AmCS6%pf6	1	99	99	99	+2½
Am Encau I H	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Am Export (2)	5	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Am & For Pow	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
A FP6pf1.80k	1	40	40	40	— ½
A FP7pf2.10k	1	47½	47½	47½	
Am & F P 2pf	5	73¼	73¼	73¼	
Am Hide&Lea	7	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
Am H L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	+2¾
Am Home 2.40	14	55⅝	55	55	— ⅝
Am Ice	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am Internt'l	6	5	5	5	
Am Invest .70e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Am Locomotive	11	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7k	2	62	61½	62	+ ½
Am M&F .80	8	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal½e	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Met (1a)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
AmNews 1.80	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Am Pow & Lt	28	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
APL56pf3¾ak	37	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅛
APL55pf2.81k	28	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am R&S(.30e)	48	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Am R M (1e)	12	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am RMpf4½2	3	56	55¾	56	
Am Saf R ¾e	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Am Seat 1e	5	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
Am Ship B 3e	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Am Smelt 2a	3	37⅝	37½	37½	— ¼
Am Snuff2.80e	5	57	56¾	57	+ ¼
Am Stl F (2)	11	20¾	20	20¼	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sugar (2e)	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ½
Am Sugar pf 7	1	91	91	91	+2¼
Am Tel&Tel 9	18	130¾	130⅛	130¼	
Am Tob (3)	11	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3)	38	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
Am Type Fdrs	26	7½	7¼	7¼	
Am Visc (2)	17	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Am Water Wks	21	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Am WW 1pf 6	2	55	55	55	+1¼
Am Woolen	3	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	
Am Wool pf 8k	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+1¾
Am Zinc L&S	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda 2½e	21	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Anchor H 1e	8	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+1¼
A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Arch-D-M (2)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Armour III	41	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	
Arm or pf	6	493⁄8	48½	493⁄8	+1⅜
Arm Ck 1.35e	4	31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Associated In 2	1	29	29	29	+1
As Inv pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
Atchison (6e)	29	46¼	45⅜	45½	— ¾
At T&SF pf 5	2	66¾	66⅝	66¾	+ ⅛
Atl Coast (2e)	12	28¾	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
Atl Refin .70e	8	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ¼
Atlas Corp ½e	5	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Atlas Cp pf 3	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
AtlasPow 3½e	1	54½	54½	54½	
Atlas P pf (5)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	
Austin Nichols	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Austin N pr A	10	30	28½	30	+2½
Avia Cp ¼e	32	⅝	⅝	35⁄8	+ ⅛
Bald Loc ct 1e	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Balt & Ohio	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Bang & Ar pf	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Barber Asphalt	7	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
Barker pf 2¾	1	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Barnsdall .60	16	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wk 2e	4	14	14	14	
Bayuk C 1½	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Beat Cream 1a	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Beld-Hem .80	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Bell Airc (2e)	3	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Ben Avia 3¾e	13	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Benef IL 1½2e	4	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
BestFoods .60	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Best Co 1.60a	1	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
Beth Stl (6)	26	57¾	56	56	— ¾
Beth Stl pf 7	1	112	111¾	112	+ ¾
Black-Dk 1.60	1	16	16	16	
Blaw-Kno .35e	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Bliss&L 1½e	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
Bloom (⅞e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
Boeing Air 1e	10	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
Bohn A&Br 3e	2	42	42	42	+ ⅜
BordenCo1.40e	8	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	
Borg-Wr 1.60	8	28	27½	27½	— ¼
Bower R 2½e	1	31	31	31	+2
Briggs Mfg(2)	9	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
BristolM1.90e	1	38	38	38	
Bkly U Gas ½e	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
Brunsw'k-B 1	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
Bucyrus-E ½e	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Buda Mfg pf	60	78	77¼	77¼	— ¾
Budd Wh 1e	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Buffalo (2e)	1	14¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Bullard 2½e	2	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
Burl M 1.40a	12	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅜
Burl pf (2¾)	4	7¼	7	7	
Bur Aero (.60)	15	½	9⅜	9⅜	
Bu T B pf 2¼k	2	22	22	22	
Butler B .60e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Butler pf 1½	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
Butte Cop ¼e	2	3	3	3	
Byers (AM)	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Byron Jk 1¼e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
Calif Pk 1½	10	23¾	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Ld	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1	8	6½	6½	6½	
Camb Wy 1¼e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Canada Dr .60	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Canadian Pac	25	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Capital Ad A	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Caro C&O (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ¼
Caterpil Tr (2)	8	41¼	41	41	+ ½
Celanese (2)	16	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
Celanese 5pf 5	1	97	97	97	
Celan pr pf (7)	1	119	119	119	
Celotex Cp ½	25	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	1	78¾	78½	78¾	+1¾
Cent Ag 2½aa	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Cent Fdy .10e	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Cent I Lpf4½2	1	98	98	98	+ ¼
Century Rib M	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
Cerro de P (4)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
Cert-teed Prod	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
Cert-teed 6pf	3	24⅜	33¾	33¾	— ½
Champ P&F 1	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio3a	15	35	34⅞	35	+ ¼
Ches & O pf 4	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅝
Chi & E Ill	24	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Chi&EIlla.59e	7	8	8	8	
ChiGWpf 1¼k	3	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Mail ½e	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
Chi Pn T (2)	3	15½	15⅜	15½	
CRI & P 7pf	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Chickash (1)	4	14	13½	14	+ ⅝
Childs Co	3	1½	1½	1½	
Chrysler 3½e	29	68⅞	67¾	68	+ ⅝
City I&F 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	
City I&Fpf6½	1	97	97	97	+ ⅝
Clark Eq (3)	2	36	36	36	— ¼
Cleve G B 2e	1	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
Climax 1.20a	7	39½	38½	39½	+1
Cluett P 2¼e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Coca-Cola 3a	3	88½	88⅜	88⅜	+ ⅜
Colgate P ½a	7	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Collins & A	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
Col & South	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Col&Sou 1 pf	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Col Fuel 1⅓e	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Col Br A 1½e	9	16¼	16	16	
Col Br B 1½e	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
Col G&E .10g	51	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Col G&EpfA 6	8	41	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5pf5	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
Colum Pic ½e	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Colum Ppf2¾	1	32	32	32	+1½
Col Carb 4¼e	2	85	85	85	
Coml Credit 3	5	28¾	28	28	— ½
Coml Inv Tr 3	16	32⅜	31½	31½	— ½
Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Colm Solv .60e	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
Comm'l Solv	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Comw'th&South	147	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Com & Sou pf	7	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅜
Com'th 1.60e	16	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
Congol-N (1a)	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
Consol Airc	13	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Cons Cig 1⅓e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Con Cig pf (7)	1	89	89	89	+1½
ConsC prpf6½	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Cons Cop .45e	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	23	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Cons Ed pf (5)	2	92	91¼	92	+ ⅛
Cons F pf 1k	2	8	8	8	
Consol Oil ½2	64	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	7	7	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
Con Pw pf 4½2	2	91	90	91	+1
Container 1⅓e	8	16½	16⅜	16½	
Cont Bak ½e	31	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Cont Bk pf (8)	1	96	96	96	— ½
Cont Can 1¼e	6	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	—1
Cont Diam .65e	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	41⅞	41½	41¾	— ⅛
Cont Mot .55e	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Cont O Del (1)	12	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
Cont Steel 2e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Cop'weld 5 .80	1	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
CornEx(2.40)	5	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	6	55⅞	55½	55½	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	31	15½	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	1	96	95	96	+1½
Cr of W 1.60a	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
Crosley (1e)	8	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Cr'wn C&S½e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Crown Zel (1)	1	11⅝	11½	11½	
Crucible Stl 2e	5	33½	32½	32½	— ⅝
Crucible pf (5)	5	73	73	73	+1½
Cub-Am S ¾ae	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Cudahy Pack	7	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Curtis Publish	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Curtis Ppl	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
CurP pf 1.60k	4	17	17	17	
Curtiss W (1e)	34	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
Curtiss-WA 2e	5	22½	22¼	22½	
Cutler-H 1¼e	3	17	16½	17	+ ½
DavegaS (½2e)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Davison C .60e	32	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
Deere 1.35e	185	27¼	26⅞	27	
Deere pf 1.40	1	29	29	29	
Del & Hudson	6	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅛
Del Lack&W	8	31½	30⅞	30⅞	
Den&RioGW pf	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Detroit E 1.30e	24	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Devoe&Ray(1)	1	18	18	18	
Diam T M 1e	1	9	9	9	— ¼
Dis C-S h2.22	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
Dixie-Vort -2e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Doehler D1½e	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Dome h1.70e	6	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
Douglas Air 5e	8	57	56	56¼	—1⅜
Dunhill Int	2	5½	5¼	5½	+ ½
du Pont 4¼4e	6	136½	134	134	—2⅜
du P't pf 4½2	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	+1
East Air Lines	7	33⅜	32¼	32¼	—1⅜
Eastman (5)	3	148½	148	148	— ⅝
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
Edis Bros .80a	1	13¼	13¼	12¼	+ ⅝
El&M In .06e	7	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
El Auto 2¼e	8	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅜
Elec Boat (1e)	7	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
El Pow & Lt	28	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
El P&L $6 pf	1	30	30	30	— ½
El P&L $7 pf	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
El Stor Bat 2	4	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
Endi-John 3	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅜
Endi-John pf 5	1	110	110	110	+2
Ei Paso G 2.40	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Eng Pub Serv	15	27⅜	23¼	27⅛	
Eng PS S6pf 6	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
Erie RR (1e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	— ¼
Erie RR ct 1e	21	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Erie RR pf A5	2	40⅜	40¼	40¼	
EurekaVC .10e	1	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Evans Prod	1	6	6	6	
Fajardo Sug 2	6	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
Fed L&T 1¾e	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
Fed Min & S 4	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Fed M T (.40)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Fed D St 1.40	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Fid P F 1.60a	4	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ½
Ferro Enam	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Firestone 1½e	12	17¾	27	27	— ⅝
First NSt 2½g	3	31¾	31½	31½	+ ¾
Flintkote .90e	25	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ¼
Florence 2	1	26	26	26	— ½
Follansbee Stl	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Follansbee pf5	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
Food Fair St 1	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ½
Food Ma 1¾e	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
Foster 6 1½	3	17	16¾	17	
Freeport S (2)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
Fruehauf 1.40	3	17	17	17	
Gair Robt ¼e	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gair pf 1.20	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Gar Wood	10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gaylord C ½a	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Am Tr 2e	2	37¾	37	37	— ½
Gen Bak(.45e)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gen Bak pf 8	10	138	138	138	—1
Gen Cable A	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Gen Cab pf 7k	40	71¾	71¾	71¾	—1¾
Gen Cigar 1a	2	41⅛	40½	40½	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	64	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Gen Food1.70e	7	35¾	35¾	35½	— ¼
Gen G & El A	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen G&E cvpf	10	98½	98⅝	98½	+ ½
Gen Mills (4)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
Gen Motors (2)	84	44⅞	44⅝	44¾	
Gen Mot pf(5)	2	128	128	128	— ⅛
Gen O Ad .20e	4	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Gen Pr I .30e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen P Ink pf 6	30	104¾	103⅝	104¾	+1⅜
Gen Ry S pf 6	1	106	106	106	
Gen Real&Ut	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refr 1.20e	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
Gen Shoe (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gen St pf(6k)	1	61	61	61	— ⅝
Gen Tel(1.60)	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Gen Time (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
Gen T&R (1e)	8	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Gillette (.45e)	12	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Glidden 1.10e	10	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Glid cv pf 2¼	1	41	41	41	—1
Goebel Bw .20	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Goodrich (1e)	21	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅜
Goodrich pf 5	2	80⅞	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
Good'yTR1¾e	15	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
Granby .60a	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Grand Union	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Graham-Paige	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Granite C .35e	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Grant pf (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	
Gt N I O ct 2e	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Gt Nor pf (2e)	12	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
Gt West Sug 2	7	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	138	138	138	
Greyhound(1a)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
GrumAirc1½e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Guantan Sugar	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf	1	86	85	85	
Gulf Mob&Oh	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
GulfMpf 2½2e	3	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
Hall Print 1a	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
Hanna $5 pf 5	1	100	100	100	+ ¼
Harb-W 1½e	1	14	14	14	
Hat Corp ½e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Hazel Atlas 5	1	94¾	94½	94½	
Heime pf (7)	1	152	152	152	
Hercul P 2½e	4	74¼	73	73	—1¾
Hershey C (3)	1	50	40	50	+1½
Hersh cv pf 4a	1	100	100	100	+ ¼
Hollander (1a)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Holland F (2)	7	29¼	29	29	— ¼
Holly Sugar(1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Homestake	27	32⅜	31	31½	— ⅞
Hou-HerB.80e	3	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Household (4)	1	45	45	45	+1
Houston Oil	14	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Howe Snd 3a	5	32	30⅞	32	+1½
Hudson B (h2)	3	23½	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Hupp Motor	7	¾	11	¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Cent	28	8½	8¼	8¼	
Indian Refin	8	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Ind Pw 1.40e	16	11⅓	11⅓	11½	
Indus Rayon 2a	1	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
Inger-Rand (6)	1	89	89	89	+3
InlandSt 4½e	1	62	62	62	— ½
Inspir Cop 1	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Insur ct (.20)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Interc'n R 1e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Interlake ½e	13	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
Int Bus Ma 6a	4	151½	149¾	151½	+1½
Int Harvest 2a	10	59¼	59⅛	59¼	+ ¼
Int Harv pf 7	1	163¾	163¾	163¾	
Int Hydro El A	8	½	½	½	— ⅛
Int Mer Marine	36	10½	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
Int Min'ls ½e	7	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Int Mining¼o	10	¾	⅝	¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	28	9¾	9⅜	9½	
Int Paper Co	24	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Int Paper pf 5	8	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Int Rypf	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Poor & Co B	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Postal Tel pf	8	18⅜	17¼	17¼	—1⅛
Pressed S ½e	9	6⅜	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
PrSC2pf2½k	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
Proctor&Gm 2	9	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
Pb Sv NJ .95e	13	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
PSNJ8%pf8	80	110½	110	110	— ½
P S NJ7pf(7)	1	98	97⅞	97⅞	
P S NJ 6pf(6)	80	88½	88¼	88¼	+1¼
Pure 0 6pf(6)	1	105½	105½	105½	— ½
P S NJ55pf5	1	77¾	77¼	77⅛	— ⅜
Pullman (1a)	17	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Pure Oil ½e	26	11⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Pure 0 5pf(5)	2	93¾	93	93¾	+ ⅛
Quak S 0 (1)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
Quak Cp .20e	256	5⅜	5⅜	5½	—

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
600	Aero Sup B (.80e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Ainsworth (⅛e)	5	5	5
100	Air Way El Ap (.20e)	1½	1½	1½
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	24½	24½	24½
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	106⅝	106½	106⅝
200	Alum Goods (.85e)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Am Box Board (¾e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Am C P&LA	16	15¾	16
200	Am C P&YA new	16	15¾	16
200	Am Cit P&LB	½	½	½
30	Am Cyan A (.60a)	37½	37½	37½
1200	Am Cyan B (.60a)	40	39¼	39¼
1100	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	19⅝	19½	19½
75	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	95½	95	95½
100	Am Gen (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	29	29	29
700	Am Light&T (1.20)	13⅛	13	13⅛
100	Am Meter (1½e)	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Am Pot & Ch (2½e)	47¼	47¼	47¼
400	Am Republics (.35e)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1500	Am Superpow	⅛	5-32	⅛
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	60¼	60¼	60¼
30	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
300	Ark Nat Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1600	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	8½	8½	8½
200	Aro Equip (½e)	11	10¾	11
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
300	Babcock & Wil (1½e)	20	20	20
300	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Barium Stk Stl	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Beech Airc (1e)	9	9	9
200	Bliss (EW)	11	11	11
1800	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	12¼	12	12
100	Breeze Corp (1½e)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
1100	Brewst Aero	3½	3½	3½
400	Brown F&W (.10e)	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
100	Brown F&WA (1k)	12½	12½	12½
100	Brown-F Dist	5½	5½	5½
400	Brown Rubber	¼	¼	¼
50	Buckeye Pf (4)	39	39	39
2500	Buf N&EP pf	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf	82	82	82
400	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Carrier Corp	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
700	Cattalin Am (.10e)	3	3	3
300	Cen & SW Ut	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	Cen NYPow pf (5)	86½	86½	86½
100	Cen Ohio Stl (1.10e)	7½	7½	7½
400	Cessna Airc (1e)	8	7¾	7¾
100	Chesebrough (4a)	80½	80	80½
100	Chi Flex Shaft(4)	65	65	65
825	Childs pf	13⅜	12	12
1000	Cities Service	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Cit Svc pf	54	54	54
400	Colonial Airl	4¾	4½	4½
110	Colum G&E pf (5)	24½	24	24
100	Comwlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
50	Comm P Svc (1.80e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	57⅞	57½	57⅞
100	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	31	31	31
800	Cons Stl Corp	6	5⅜	6
100	Cooper-Bess	9¼	9¼	9¼
1900	Creole Pet (½a)	16⅞	16½	16½
500	Liquid	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1000	Croft Brewing	7-32	7-32	7-32
200	Crown Orug (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Dayton Rub (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	Dennison Mfg A	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
50	Dennison M pr pf(3)	50	50	50
200	Det Stl Prod	14½	14½	14⅝
10	Draper Corp (3)	57¾	57¾	57¾
200	Duval Tex Sul	8⅛	8¼	8¼
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.60e)	7½	7½	7½
300	East Gas & F	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	East G&F 6 pf	20¼	20	20¼
100	East G&F pr pf (4½)	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
25	East Mall Iron	20½	20½	20½
100	Easy Wash MB	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4300	El Bond & Sh	2¼	2	2
300	El Bond&Sh pf	45	44⅝	44⅝
300	El Bnd & Sh $5 pf	42¼	42	42
100	El P&L 2d pf A	8	8	8
350	Emerson Elec	5	5	5
2000	Enuity Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	Eq'tyCrp$3pf	23	23	23
500	Esquire Inc (.35e)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
300	Fairchild Av	7¾	7⅝	7½
400	Fairchild En & Air	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
100	Falstaff Brew	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Fansteel Met	10¼	10¼	10¼
25	Fla P³⁄₄L $7 pf (7)	82	82	82
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	16	16	16
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Frank Cou Dis	2½	2½	2½
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	1	1	1
30	Gen G&E pf B	96	96	96
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	61	61	61
50	Gen Pub S pf	30¼	30¼	30¼
300	Glen Ald Coal	12½	12⅜	12½
100	Godchaux Sug B	5½	5½	5½
200	Goldfield Con	3-32	3-32	3-32
50	Gorh Mfg (2)	22½	22½	22½
100	Gray Mfg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Groc Str Prod	2	1⅞	2
200	Gulf Oil (1a)	37¾	37⅜	37⅝
20	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	108	107¾	107¾
200	all Lamp (.30e)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
10	Hartf Elec (2¾a)	42	42	42
100	Hearn D Strs	1½	1½	1½
200	Hecla Min (1)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
150	Heyden Chem (3)	75	75	75
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	16	16	16
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Holophane	18	18	18
50	Huvler's pf	8	8	8
100	Ill Iowa Pow	1	1	1
300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	3	3	3
100	Ill Iowa Pw pf	25	25	25
300	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg(h½)	10	10	10
100	Ind Pipe L (.60e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Ind Svc 7 pf	20½	20½	20½
30	Indpls P & L pf (5¼)	92¾	92¼	92¼
25	Indus Finan pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
200	Ins Co N Am	70½	70	70
100	Int Indus	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1800	Int Petrol (h1)	14¼	14	14
200	Int Pet reg (h1)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Int Prod (⅜e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
900	Int S Rbz B	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
100	Int Util B	¼	¼	¼
200	Int Home Eq	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Iron Firemen vtc	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Jacobs (F.L.)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	Jer C P & L 7 pf	80	80	80
25	Keith G E	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Kennedy's	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Kingston Prod (.10)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
60	Koppers Co pf (6)	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
100	Kress (SH) pf (.60)	13	13	13
10	Lack RR NJ (4)	21	21	21
300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	8½	8½	8½
1100	Lakey Fdy & M (.10e)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
150	Line Material (½e)	7½	7½	7½
400	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	Long Is Ltg	½	½	½
10	Louis P&L 6 pf (6)	103	103	103
50	Lynch Corp (2)	19	19	19
500	Magel Strs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Memph N Gas (.15e)	2½	2⅜	2½
400	Merritt-S&S	5¼	5	5¼
200	Mid St P Avte (.45g)	4	4	4
500	Mid West Corp (.35e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
75	Midvale (2.10e)	26½	26½	26½
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Minn Min & M(1.40e)	51	51	51
100	Mock J Voeh (1)	8½	8½	8½
1500	Molybdenum (½)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
100	Monarch M T (3e)	17	17	17
500	Monogram Pict	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Monroe Loan A (.20)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Mount Prod (.60	5	5	5
200	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	45	45	45
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
200	Nat Refin	3⅞	3¾	3¾
75	N E P A 6% pf (1k)	26¼	26¼	26¼
400	New Idea Inc (.60a)	13½	13¼	13¼
200	NJ Zinc (3e)	59½	59½	59½
90	NY Wat Svc pf	42½	37¾	42½
4800	Niag Hud Pow	2	1⅞	1⅞
25	Niag Hud 1 pf	55½	55½	55½
60	Niag Hud 2 pf	45½	45	45
300	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Niles-Bem-P (1¼e)	9⅛	9	9
100	Nor AmRayB (2¼e)	24½	24½	24½
10	Nind PS 6 pf (6)	82½	82½	82½
800	Nor Sta Pw A	4¾	4⅛	4⅛
500	Ogden Corp	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	106¼	106¼	106¼
300	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18	18	18
100	Pac Ltg pf (5)	103	102¼	102½
200	Pantepec Oil Ven	3¾	3¾	3¾
1500	Pennroad (⅛e)	3¾	3½	3¾
600	Pa-Cent Airl	10⅜	10	10
30	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	76½	76	76¼
50	PaWat&Pow (4)	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
250	Perfect Circle (2.35e)	22¾	21½	22¼
200	Phoenix Sec	9	9	9
100	Phoen-Sec pf (3)	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
800	Pioneer Giol	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40e)	6	6	6
20	Pitts&Lake E (5½e)	48½	48½	48½
300	Pitts Pl2Gl (3½e)	85½	85	85
20	Pren Hill (2.80)	34	34	34
600	Pressed Met	4	3⅞	4
100	Prosperity Co B	5	5	5
25	PugSdP&L $pf (5e)	102½	102½	102½
175	PugSdP&L $6 pf	45⅞	45¾	45¾
10	Quaker Oats (4)	71	71	71
200	RKO opt war	7-32	7-32	7-32
300	Republic Avia	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Rice Stix D Gds (½g)	7	7	7
200	Richmond Rad	1½	1½	1½
500	St Regis Pap	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Salt Dome Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Samson Unit	½	½	½
600	StandCap&S (1¼e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	St Oil Ky	12½	12½	12¼
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Std Stl Sprg (1½e)	22½	22½	23½
100	Stein (A)&Co (1)	9	9	9
200	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	6½	6½	6½
125	Nor Am L&P pf	56½	55	55½
400	Scullin Stl(2.30)	7½	7½	7½
100	Shaw W&P (h.90)	14	14	14
100	Sherwin-Wms(3)	85	85	85
20	Singer Mfg(6a)	175¾	175¾	175¾
2	So Penn Oil (1½a)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
7	Southl Royal(.40)	6⅜	6½	6⅜
40	Spalding Ipf(4½k)	23	23	23
100	Sunray Oil cvpf(2¾)	43	43	43
400	Super Oil Cal (½e)	52½	51¾	52½
2000	Taggart	4	3¾	4
1800	Technicolor	7	6⅞	7
100	Texon Oil&L (.40)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Tilo Roof (.60e)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
40	Todd Shpyds (3e)	53½	53	53½
300	Tonopah Min (.03e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Trans-Lux	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1100	Transwest Oil (.30e)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1400	Tri-Cont war	7-32	7-32	7-32
200	Tubize Chat	4⅜	4½	4½
200	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2	2	2
1500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	11	⅝	⅝
1300	Unit Gas	⅞	12	⅞
300	Unit Gas pf	115½	115½	115½
100	Unit L&P A	¼	¼	¼
500	Unit L&P pf	23⅜	22	22
275	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	64½	64	64¼
100	Unit Spclties	4	4	4
25	US & I Sec pf (5e)	60	60	60
200	U S Foil B	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
50	U S Graphite (¾e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	U S Lines pf (.70)	8	8	8
100	U S Rub Recl	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Univ Corp vtc	10	9⅞	10
150	Univ Pict	47½	47	47½
200	Utah P & L pf(1¾k)	47½	47¼	47½
20	Virg Pub Svc pf	48	48	48
100	Vogt Mfg (.80)	8½	8½	8½
100	Way Knit M(1¾e)	11½	11½	11½
500	West Va C&C(1½e)	4	4	4
300	West Air Lines	6⅝	6½	6½
400	Woolwth Ltd (.25fe)	7	6¾	6¾
700	Wright Harg (h.40)	2⅜	2¼	2¼

Total stock sales today (estimated), 115,000 shares; year ago, 115,690 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
Quotations to 2:40 p. m.			
15 Am P & L 6s 2016	97½	97¼	97¼
3 Ark P & L 5s 56	108	107⅜	107⅜
48 As Elec 4½s 53	48½	47⅞	48
5 As T & T 5½s 55 A	73¼	73	73¼
2 Boston Ed 3¾s 70A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
87 Cen St El 5½s 54	15	14½	14¾
62 Cen St El 5s 48	15	14½	14¾
7 Cities Ser 5s 69	84⅞	84½	84⅞
16 Cities Ser 5s 50	85¾	85¼	85⅜
1 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	86	86	86
3 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	85½	85	85½
19 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	83½	83	83½
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 5f	101½	101¼	101½
2 East G&F 4s 56 A	79¾	79⅝	79⅝
10 Elec P&L 5s 2030	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
2 Fla P&L 5s 54	105	104⅝	104⅝
8 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	91⅞	91¼	91⅜
7 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90¾	90¼	90¼
3 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	100	99½	99½
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
2 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	102	102	102
10 Ind Svc 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
8 Indnapls P&L 3 s 70	106	106	106
13 Inters Pow 6s 52	37⅛	37	37
3 Inters Pow 5s 57	75*	75½	75½
1 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Metro Ed 4s 65 G	109½	109½	109½
5 Mid St Pet 6½s 45A	101	101	101
10 Minn P & L 4½s 78	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Minn P & L 5s 55	107⅞	107½	107⅞
5 Miss P & L Co 5s 57	103½	103¼	103¼
3 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	98⅝	97½	97½
6 N Eng G & E 5s 50	51	50¾	50¾
8 N Eng G & E 5s 47	51	50¾	50¾
46 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	84¼	83¾	84
34 N Eng Pow 5s 48	78⅞	78	78⅛
1 N Y G&E 6s 49 A	104	104	104
1 Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 A	54½	54½	54½
2 Nor Ind P S 3⅜s 69	107½	107½	107½
1 Okla P&Wat 5s 46	101½	101½	101½
2 Pac P&L 5s 55	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	103	103	103
1 Pen Wat&P 3¼s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107½	107½	107½
1 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	139	139	139
3 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pug SdP&L 4½s50D	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Scullin Stl 3s 51	85½	85½	85½
11 So Cal Ed 3s 65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 So Wes G&E 3¼s 70	107½	107½	107½
3 Spalding 5s 89	64⅜	64	64
5 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	65	65	65
2 Stand G&E 6s 51	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	65⅜	65½	65⅜
8 Stand G&E 6s 66	65¾	65⅜	65¾
1 Tex El S 5s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	86	85½	86
5 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	98	97¾	97¾
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	116	116	116
1 Utah P&L 4½s 44	95½	95½	95½
20 Waldorf - Ast 5s 54	5⅛	5	5
2 West Newps Un 6s 44	86	85½	86
8 West Pa El 5s 2030	103	102⅞	103
5 West Pa Tract 5s 60	110	110	110
1 Cauca Val 7s 48	14¼	14¼	14¼
65 Russian 6½s 1919	3	2⅞	2⅞
55 Russ 5½s 1921	2¾	2¾	2¾

Total bond sales today (estimated) 800,000 shares; year ago, 671,000 shares.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k)Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants, (xw) Without warrants, (war) Warrants.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.40⅛	1.39	1.40⅛	1.39
Minneapolis	1.35½	1.33⅜	1.34¾	1.33
Kansas City	1.34¾	1.33¼	1.34¾	1.33¼
Winnipeg	.93⅛	.93	.93	.93⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.40¼	1.39	1.40⅛	1.39
Minneapolis	1.35½	1.34⅛	1.35⅛	1.33⅝
Kansas City	1.34⅝	1.33½	1.34⅝	1.33⅜
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.41⅛	1.39¾	1.41⅛	1.39⅞
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.36¼	1.34⅜
May Corn				
Chicago	.96⅜	.95½	.96⅛	.95⅞
Kansas City	.92¾	.92⅛	.92¾	.92⅜
July Corn				
Chicago	.97⅛	.96½	.96⅞	.96⅞
Kansas City	.93⅜	.93	.93⅜	.93⅛
May Oats				
Chicago	.55⅞	.55¼	.55¾	.55¼
Minneapolis	.51½	.51⅜	.51½	.50⅞
Winnipeg	.50	.49⅝	.49⅞	.49⅝
Rye, Chicago				
May	.77⅞	.77	.77⅞	.77¾
July	.80¼	.79⅝	.80¼	.80¼
Sept.	.82⅜	.81⅜	.82¼	.82¼

Lard, Chicago

January	....	....	....	13.80	13.80

Soybeans, Chicago

May	1.75	1.75¼	1.75	1.75¼	1.74

Wool

Grease

March				90.5b	90.0
May				88.5n	88.5
July				88.0n	88.0

Tops

March	118.5	118.5	118.3	118.2b	118.3
May	116.6	116.6	116.3	116.3b	116.6
July	116.0	116.0	115.8	115.8b	116.0
Oct.	115.5	115.6	115.5	115.3b	115.5

b-Bid n-Nominal

Cocoa

March	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.86
May	....	....	....	8.83b	8.86
bBid					

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Jan.				45.50n	45.50
Eggs					
†Jan.				37.90n	37.90
Potatoes					
Jan.		2.93	2.92	2.92	2.90
Onions					
Jan. old		1.65	1.60	1.64	1.60
Jan. new				1.59n	....
Feb.		1.77	1.75	1.75	1.75

n-Nominal *S. s. †R. s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

January 5

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.70d	Bird & Son, Inc	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
8.75	Bos & Albany	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝	80½
2.00	Bos Edison	25½	24⅝	24⅞	25
5.00	Bos Elevated	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
	Bos & Me pr pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3.00e	East Gas&F pf	20¼	19½	19½	19¾
1.25b	Emplyrs Group	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
5.00d	Mergenthaler	36	36	36	36½
5.75d	N E Tel & Tel	88	87¼	87¼	87½
	Old Colony RR	20c	20c	20c	22c
.90d	Reece But H	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	45½	45½	45½	44

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Consolidated Gas Net

BALTIMORE—For the 11 months ended November 30, 1942 Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore reports, after all operating expenses, depreciation, taxes, fixed charges and income deductions, net income of $5,498,397, equivalent after preferred dividends to $3.71 per common share. For the same period in 1941, the Company reported net income of $5,-877,713, equivalent after preferred dividends to $4.03 per common share.

Fishing Catch Declines

WASHINGTON (AP)—Despite increasing need for more food, the Bureau of Fisheries reported that the total fishing catch of the nation thus far in 1942 was running 1,100,000 pounds below last year's catch of 4,900,000 pounds. The 22 per cent drop to date was attributed principally to the loss of manpower to the draft and war industry and to the taking over of many fishing boats for military purposes.

Boston News Bureau

ANNUAL REVIEW and FORECAST

coming January 6

Numerous special articles reviewing 1942 developments and appraising 1943 outlook will combine to make this issue the most comprehensive survey of New England business, industry and investment that will be published anywhere.

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BOSTON NEWS BUREAU

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Trust Action Against Roads Is Postponed

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—A Federal grand jury investigation of the rate fixing methods of railroads and truck lines was halted yesterday at the request of the War and Navy Departments and the Office of Defense Transportation.

The action was taken, with the consent of Attorney General Francis Biddle, after Government officials agreed that the return of three proposed indictments would impede the nation's war effort.

Daniel B. Britt, assistant to the Attorney General, obtained dismissal of the grand jury. The jurors began an inquiry last September 30, to ascertain whether the anti-trust laws had been violated. Mr. Britt also made public correspondence which disclosed that three indictments—naming 19 organizations and 115 individuals—had been drafted for submission to the grand jury.

Trials Would Hurt War Effort

The letters were between Director Joseph B. Eastman of the ODT, War Secretary Stimson, Acting Navy Secretary Forrestal and Mr. Biddle.

Mr. Eastman wrote that "the indictments would challenge the whole system of joint rate initiation, which system is of great value to us during the war, and would have other serious repercussions upon our already overtaxed transportation systems and their personnel."

"First, even if trials of the cases were postponed until after the war, the mere return of the indictments would doubtless result in refusal of carriers of all classes to meet jointly with representatives of Governmental departments and agencies in respect of many necessary rate adjustments which abnormal war conditions require.

"Second, carriers and all their personnel are straining every fiber to carry out the tremendous wartime transportation task. . . . Their minds and efforts should not now be taken from the vital work at hand."

Concur in Eastman's Views

Messrs. Forrestal and Stimson concurred in Mr. Eastman's views.

Mr. Biddle then informed the others that he would send their letters to the Federal Court and grand jury here. This move was in keeping with procedure outlined in an exchange of letters last March 20 between President Roosevelt, the War and Navy secretaries and the attorney general. Under the procedure anti-trust proceedings may be suspended.

Mr. Eastman's letter summarized the proposed indictments this way:

"The first . . . would indict 11 motor carrier rate bureaus, one bureau committee, and 46 individuals who are officers or representatives of motor carriers. The second would indict one rail tariff association, four committees of the association, and 59 individuals who are officers or employees of 29 rail carriers listed in the indictment. The third would indict one motor and one rail tariff bureau and 10 individuals who are representatives of rail and motor carriers."

Any action of the proposed indictments was, of course, precluded by the decision to drop the inquiry.

N. Y. Bank's Assets, Deposits at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—The year-end condition statement of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York disclosed total resources and deposits at their highest levels in history.

Total resources were $2,995,498,622, against $2,558,587,698 a year ago. Deposits totaled $2,698,262,179, compared with $2,259,895,401 at the end of the previous year.

Holdings of U. S. Government securities totaled $1,692,372,867 at Dec. 31, a record high, compared with $1,018,486,210 a year ago.

Current Business Statistics

Jan. 4, 1943

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Dec26	§§129.5	130.8	129.3
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Dec26	1720	1913	1684
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Dec26	3881	3892	4081
Electric power, mil. kw

Six More Indicted in Sedition Case

Continued from Page 1

armed forces of the United States, and

2. Cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States.

Illustrative of its contention that the alleged conspirators collaborate with Nazi sources in Germany itself, the Justice Department made public the following letter addressed to one of the 33 defendants, Hans Diebel in Los Angeles, from the World Service in Erfurt:

"The other $2.50 we transferred to our bookshop, which has forwarded to you 15 copies of 'The Jewish World Conspiracy' and 15 copies of 'Bombshell Against Christianity.' Please be kind enough and acknowledge arrival of the literature.

"Further, we will forward to you a package with old issues of our 'World Service' which you could use for distribution among your friends, etc. The printers' trade mark we have covered as good as it was possible. In future we will eliminate entirely the name and trade mark for our literature for the U. S. A.

"With our best wishes for you and your organization in Los Angeles, and a very successful 1939.

"Yours very truly.

(S) K. Klapproth

J. Klapproth

American Section

"P. S.—Please forward my best regards and wishes to Mr. Schwinn [Herman Max Schwinn, another of the defendants], whom I know personally. If we could be of any further service to you regarding reading material, please do not hesitate to write to us.

J. Klapproth."

Attempts at Mesmerism

And here are examples, released by Justice officials, of the kind of circulated statements with which, the indictment declares, the defendants conspired to propagandize the American armed forces:

No real danger exists anywhere in the world to the United States, its possessions or its republican form of government."

"The Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor was instigated by Great Britain."

"The Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor was deliberately instigated by the Government of the United States as a means of involving the United States in the war."

"The Axis nations are fighting to save Christianity from atheistic Communism."

"The public officials of the United States plan to bankrupt the United States if need be to save the British Empire."

Adolf Hitler and the German Government have no designs upon the United States nor any of its territorial possessions."

"Roosevelt helps to destroy the [Roman] Catholic Church."

"Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain despises and hates the people of the United States."

"The Government of the United States is controlled by Jews and Negroes, who plan to make Aryan Christians their slaves."

"The people of the United States are living under a dictatorship and are no longer free to govern themselves."

"Japan is fighting to stamp out Communism in China."

"The United States is governed, not by elected representatives, 'but by a secret foreign group of persons and organizations opposed to American principles and ideals and seeking to overthrow the Constitution.'"

"The public officials of the United States are traitors who plan to sell the Aryan Christian people into slavery to Jews, Communists and Negroes."

"Members of the Congress of the United States are stooges of Jews and Communists."

Altruistic Axis

"Germany and Italy have committed no aggressive act against any nation and are fighting a solely defensive war against British imperialism, American capitalists, and the desire of American public officials to rule the world, hence any act of war against them or either of them is unjust and immoral on the part of the United States."

"The Japanese war against China is morally right and just and constitutes an effort by the Japanese to establish right and justice in territory formerly ruled by anarchists, brigands and Communists lying within the Japanese sphere of influence."

"The Axis powers are fighting to free the world from domination by Communism and international Jewry, hence the United States should give no aid and comfort to the enemies of the Axis."

"An honorable and just peace could be brought about speedily were it not for the opposition of Communists and international Jewry."

"The peoples of nations opposed to the Axis powers are politically and morally decadent, corrupt and degenerate."

"The cause of the Axis powers is the cause of justice and morality."

Insubordination Fostered

Through the means of these and many other such statements, the grand jury charged, the indicted individuals sought to stimulate insubordination and mutiny in the armed forces.

"It being the plan and purpose of said defendants," the indictment charges, "to destroy the morale and faith and confidence of the members of the military and naval forces of the United States and the people of the United States in their public officials and republican form of government," the defendants conspired "to seize upon and use and misuse the right of freedom of speech and of the press to spread their disloyal doctrines, intending and believing that any nation allowing its people the right of freedom of speech and of the press is powerless to defend itself against enemies masquerading as patriots and seeking to obstruct, impede, break down and destroy the proper functioning of its republican form of government under the guise of honest criticism."

The publications cited in the new indictment but not included in the earlier indictment as being employed to promote the alleged conspiracy are:

The White Knight, the Christian Free Press, the National Liberty Party Bulletin, Friends of Progress, The Revealer, Waters Flowing Eastward, Liberation, the Hidden Hand, the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, Books of the Hour, Democracy on the Nile, Double-Cross in Palestine and Inhumanity Unlimited.

White Camellia Organizer

Mr. Deatherage, who is from St. Albans, W. Va., organized the Knights of the White Camellia and the American Nationalist Confederation.

Mrs. Washburn, also known as "T. N. T.," of Chicago and Seattle, organized the National Liberty Party and the National Gentile League and was a distributor for Yankee Freemen.

Mr. Clark, also known as "G. P." of Tacoma, Wash., organized the National Liberty Party and was Commander in Chief of the League of War Veteran Guardsmen.

Mrs. de Shipmareff, also known as Paquita de Shaishu and Mrs. Leslie Fry of Glendale, Calif., and New York, was publisher of the Christian Free Press and organizer of the Militant Christian Patriots, both in the United States and in England.

Mr. Ferenz, of Los Angeles, was active in the Friends of Progress and in the distribution of Nazi films. He is now serving a sentence for violation of the California Tenny [antisubversive] Act.

Among those included in the earlier indictment were William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts; Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, author of "The Red Network"; George Sylvester Viereck, sentenced last spring for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act; Herman M. Schwinn, West Coast German-American Bund leader; Gerald B. Winrod, publisher of the Defender, and Col. Eugene N. Sanctuary, New York.

Allied Success in No. Africa Pleases Sultan of Zanzibar

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 5 (AP)—Allied successes in North Africa are highly pleasing to Sayyid Sir Khalifa Bin Harud, Sultan of Zanzibar and longest-reigning of all non-European rulers.

"I have followed these events closely on the wireless," he told a correspondent in fluent English, "and I feel sure that, with the will of God, all of North Africa will fall into Allied hands."

The Sultan has ruled for 31 years and is keenly interested in the elimination of Italian and German influence in North Africa, and, of course, in the halting of the Japanese.

"The Italian conquest of Abyssinia," he said, "and the subsequent expansion of the Italians into British Somaliland at the beginning of this present war, obviously worried the Arab World more than the later sweep of the Japanese."

"We are glad the Japanese have been stopped, but best news of all would be a clean sweep of Italian and German influence in North Africa."

The Sultan administers his domain under the watchful eyes of British officials, led by a British resident, Sir Guy Pilling. Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since 1890, when the British forestalled the Germans in putting it in their own "sphere of influence."

Representing 80 per cent of the world's supply, Zanzibar cloves adorn baked hams, put pep into spiced meats, lend exoticism to perfumes; and reduced to vanillin crystals, flavor the bulk of American "vanilla" ice creams.

On Zanzibar and its sister island of Demba another crop daily assumes importance. From a wild vine flows sticky sap that forms rubber. But the land-owning Arabs are wary about selling it.

Zanzibar city, once third largest in all Africa, is still the most strategic town on the eastern shores. Upon its defenses depend largely the safety of keyports Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, present naval base. Upon the goodwill of the Sultan depends the continued leasing of this strip of African territory that includes these two ports. To show that the strip of land is really his, the Sultan flies the Red Flag of Zanzibar over Fort Jesus at Mombasa. In addition to that privilege, he gets £11,000 (about $45,000) a year rent.

Halifax: Axis Must Be Crushed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, predicted today an Axis effort to propose peace in order to avoid defeat, but, as for the United Nations, "we shall make no peace until the forces of the Axis, east and west, north and south, have suffered final, unmistakable and irrevocable defeat."

Lord Halifax spoke at a meeting of the United Nations Information Board, an agency to which 18 of the Allies sent representatives.

"I am convinced that," the Ambassador said, "as the dream of Axis victory fades into the grim prospect of defeat, we shall receive from some quarter, in some shape, proposals for peace. But we have no intention of allowing Germany the opportunity once again to bring disaster upon the world, and so to any such proposals we can forecast our answer now."

The British Envoy spoke to the Information Board primarily about the postwar world, emphasizing the necessity of some sort of a world organization to maintain peace and justice, plans for punishing Axis criminals responsible for atrocities, and the promotion of economic rehabilitation.

"There are many matters, with of war is obvious," he said, "the same unity so essential to victory will be just as necessary when the fighting stops, but, as we know from the unhappy experience of 1918, this may be more difficult to insure.

"There ar emany matters, with which we are all familiar and on which we must needs co-operate after victory. Apart from such immediate measures as relief, retribution and the disarmament of the enemy, there is the whole range of problems involved in the international structure of the future and the permanent economic rehabilitation of a world bled white

28 Aliens Appeal Army Induction On Plea They Are Building Morale

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Records of a local draft board show that 28 aliens, members of Moral Rearmament, founded by Dr. Frank Buchman and originally known as the Oxford Group, are seeking occupational deferment on their claim that their work is of a morale-building nature and essential to the war program.

Records of Board 17 disclosed that they ask deferment of at least six months on the ground that they travel about the country helping avert labor difficulties and participating in a moral rearmament revue "You Can Defend America," which is being presented in war plants in the United States and Canada.

The 28, all recently classified 1-A, include 25 Englishmen, a Canadian, a Norwegian and a Dane.

On Jan. 2 an appeals board denied a deferment to J. Terence Blair, after a local board rehearing of his case at which John McCook Roots, a Moral Rearmament official, appeared as a petitioner. Mr. Blair is scheduled for induction at the end of this month, with his only recourse a Presidential appeal.

Gen. Ames T. Brown, State Selective Service Director, was criticized in the appeals board ruling for allegedly interfering with the 28 cases by ordering the board to reopen hearings on them Nov. 1, the date originally set for the men's induction. The time granted for an appeal had expired Sept. 5, the board contended.

General Brown said in Albany that "several" of the men applied to him for reclassification a few months ago and he had directed them to act through their local boards. But at local Board 17 officials said that General Brown had ordered the cases reopened.

The Board's records show that one Moral Rearmament member, John Cotton Wood, already has been inducted into the Army and his case is not among the 28 now under consideration. He was the subject of disputes and appeals going as high as President Roosevelt.

Poletti Begins Work For War Department

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Charles Poletti, who served for years as Lieutenant Governor of New York and for a few weeks as Governor, reported for work at the War Department today—without "the slightest idea" of his exact duties.

He said he would serve in a civil capacity but that he had not yet seen Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and did not know what task would be assigned him or whether it would involve service abroad.

Mr. Poletti had lunch with President Roosevelt and told reporters afterward of his Government assignment.

"Do you mean to say you took a job without knowing what it was?" he was asked.

"Sure," he replied. "What difference does it make?"

Capture of Buna Area Opens Way to Clear All New Guinea

Continued from Page 1

give better aerial support to any further operation in New Guinea.

Opens Coast

But of more immediate importance is the fact that we shall be able to push up the coast from Buna toward Sanananda. Already, United States patrols have felt their way along the seashore track in the direction of Sanananda Point. They have contacted Japanese patrols and for some days have remained facing them without any further advance.

This pressure on their left flank, which will increase when the position at Buna is tidied up and our forces are reorganized, must automatically weaken Japanese resistance to our frontal assault down the Sanananda track.

For the first time, tanks can be released to operate in this sector and the tempo of our advance on this last Japanese stronghold in New Guinea must show a decided tendency to increase within the next few days.

That the Japanese at Sanananda are doomed, there can be no doubt. It is almost impossible for them now, even if they wanted to, to land reinforcements. Their stocks of food and munitions are diminishing, with small chance of replenishment. The weight of United Nations pressure is now doubled and, possibly sooner than most people expect, the Sanananda front may crumble through sheer lack of human and material cement to hold it together.

Draft Deferment List Includes Some Technical Services

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Technical, scientific and management services have been added to the list of 34 essential activities so that eligibility for draft deferment will be extended to some of those so engaged, Selective Service reported Jan. 4.

Instructions sent to local draft boards defined these services as covering "the supplying of technical, scientific and management services to establishments engaged in war production; union-management negotation services, and the publication of technical and scientific books and journals."

Fifteen jobs connected with those services, all requiring "six months or more of training and preparation," were listed as giving the men who fill them an added claim to deferment. These jobs:

Boiler inspector, biologist, certified public accountant, chemist, technical and scientific publications editor, design engineering draftsman, professional and technical engineer, instrument maker, labor relations representative, machinist, technical and scientific publications manager, metallurgist, physicist, safety inspector, and tool maker.

Persons holding these jobs are not deferred automatically, since the list is merely a guide for local boards. The boards decide each deferment case individually, taking into consideration the availability of a replacement for each job holder.

When Plants Reopen They Must Raise Pay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The War Labor Board Jan. 4 ordered higher wage minimums and inclusion and maintenance of membership clause in contracts with unions at plants A and B of the Burlington (N. C.) Dyeing & Finishing Company—but both plants are closed.

Of the company's 44 plants only two were involved in the WLB case. The company closed both plants Nov. 26 after the panel recommended pay increases to the Board. The management said it closed the plants because of changes in the type of business it handled.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations textile workers union, which won bargaining rights at those two plants in 1939 and has been negotiating with the company since then, contended the shutdown was inspired by antiunionism and asked the Board order the plants reopened or take other punitive action. The Board's directive ignored the demand, except to direct that its order shall be effective when the plants are reopened.

The order provides a starting rate of 45 cents and minimums of 60 cents for men and 50 cents for women after 12 weeks. A maintenance of membership clause also was ordered.

Awards Established For Radio Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5—Radio merit awards established by Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont and the Florida National Group of Banking Institutions are to be awarded in March for the best individual performances by an American radio station and a commentator during 1942, it became known today.

The prizes—$2,000 each to be bestowed annually—are to be known as the Alfred I. du Pont Annual Radio Awards, according to W. H. Goodman, Secretary of the Award Committee, who made the announcement.

One of the awards will go to the individual radio station in the United States which a board of judges decide has rendered outstanding public service during the calendar year by encouraging and promoting American ideals and giving devoted service to the nation and to its community.

The other radio award will go to the radio commentator who, in the opinion of the judges, has performed outstanding public service by aggressive, consistently excellent, and accurate gathering and reporting of news during the calendar year, and for expert and reliable interpretation of the news.

Flying Cross Given To 81 Americans

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Eighty-one flying officers were awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses by Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Commander of the United States Air Forces in the Middle East, at ceremonies yesterday at an air base.

The citations read by Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Timberlake said the awards were in recognition of outstanding achievement while participating in aerial operations.

Every man decorated had at least 200 hours of operational flight against the enemy in this theater.

Three officers were cited especially. They are Lieut. Col. John R. Kane of Shreveport, La., who led the American raid on Naples Dec. 4; Col. George F. McGuire, Coffeyville, Kan., who once kept his formation unbroken through 50 minutes of battle with enemy planes; and Maj. Chris W. Reuter, Franklin, Tenn., for excellent work in raids on Naples and Tripoli.

Among others decorated is Capt. Harold G. Wells, Coscob, Conn.

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NEW YORK CITY, 454 Riverside (12-A)—Large room, artistic and comfortable; cultured atmosphere; near church, Columbia. Call UN. 4-4880 evenings.

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West (4-N)—Attractive single, facing park; kitchen priv.; private, homelike; or share apt. AC. 2-2658.

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YOUNG woman accustomed to excellent home desires room with meals with private family (Christian Scientists preferred), or 1-room unfurnished apartment; convenient to Boston; good refs. Call Brockton 2567-J after 7 p. m.

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HELP WANTED

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER: state experience and salary desired. Write Box G-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED STITCHERS and EYELETTERS on Government Parka and Poncho, etc.

Apply in person at main factory door 8:30 A.M. or 1:30 P.M.

CONVERSE RUBBER CO.
392 Pearl Street, Malden, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST care for infant; light housework; one adult; own room. JOSEPH, Eldorado 5-5800 weekdays 9:30-5:30, or write Box T-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, white or colored; care 3-year-old boy; 2 in family. Contact MISS DOROTHY OATLEY, Essex, Connecticut.

NURSEMAID for 1-year-old, knowledge of cooking necessary; sleep in; $60 monthly. Call Ri 2-0344 or write Zimmerman, 5758 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMAN who understands and loves children take charge while mother works; sleep in. Phone Westbury 1282 or write ELLIOTT, 40 Elm St., Westbury, L. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General houseworker wanted in new house near Washington; family 2 adults and infant; attractive quarters. Box 99, 1293 National Press Building.

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You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

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For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING service for firms and individuals without bookkeepers; systems installed and audited monthly; taxes. Write Box L-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CAPABLE woman wants position housework, cooking, or care of children; references. BROWN, Monument 2-3517, N. Y. C.

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WILL purchase business, going concerns only; no guest houses, variety, liquor, automobile. Box M-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. P. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S, N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N Y C PLaza 3-1251

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/USM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of her under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort

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G	R	A	P	E	S		F	A	W	L	E	Y		
R			O	M	P	H	A	L	E			E		
E		L	I	M	A		I	D	E	S		L		
E	L	A		A		F	R	A		C	O	L		
K	I	C	K		T	O	Y		L	O	B	O		
S	L	E	E	P		R		H		T	A	W		
	L		W	H	I	S	P	E	R		D			
B	I	D		I		Y		M	E	D	I	A		
E	A	R	S		A	T	E		D	I	A	L		
A	N	A		I	C	E		M		S	H	E		
G		W	E	S	T		C	O	O	K		P		
L		R	A	E	B	U	R	N				P		
E	D	W	A	R	D		P	O	T	A	T	O		

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

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AGENTS for
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
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Regd Mark
SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
FOR FASHIONS, FURNITURE, FABRICS
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

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FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
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A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
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Standard and Portable New and Second Hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST MANCHESTER

BRYCE
for everything
ELECTRICAL and RADIO
Levenshulme, 19

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Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd.
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BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges.
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SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP
for intelligent and cheerful service
BOOKS, STATIONERY
KING STREET

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
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For
BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 84705

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.
Send It to the Laundry

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

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Agents for
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186, WHITMAN ROAD

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
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36 FARGATE

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The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

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MIRAMAR
Proprietress, MRS A. P. DONNELLY
CAFE—RESTAURANT
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Open Daily till 11 p. m.
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Morning Refreshment. Light Luncheons Teas. Suppers. Tea Dances. Evening Dances

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Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
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CHARLES MARSHALL
the
High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
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BEAUTY SALON
Registered
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Fountain Pen Repairs on the Premises
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THE WAKEFIELD STEAM LAUNDRY

FOR DRY CLEANING
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Beds and Mattresses Cleaned and Purified

ENGLAND

WAKEFIELD (Continued)

SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
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Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 553

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AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns. Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
Suits to Special Measure
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Scotland

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GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles
in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET
Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 Great Western Road, Glasgow
Tel. Western 2207

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobeross Mineral Station, Glasgow, C. 5
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 2725

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
112-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc Garaging

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Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

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FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

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Phone: BELL 1616.
J. W. BLACK
64 RHYMER ST. GLASGOW, N.
Estab. 1886

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Typewriting & Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU and BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE
78, West Princes St., Helensburgh Tel. 394
Tuition in Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting

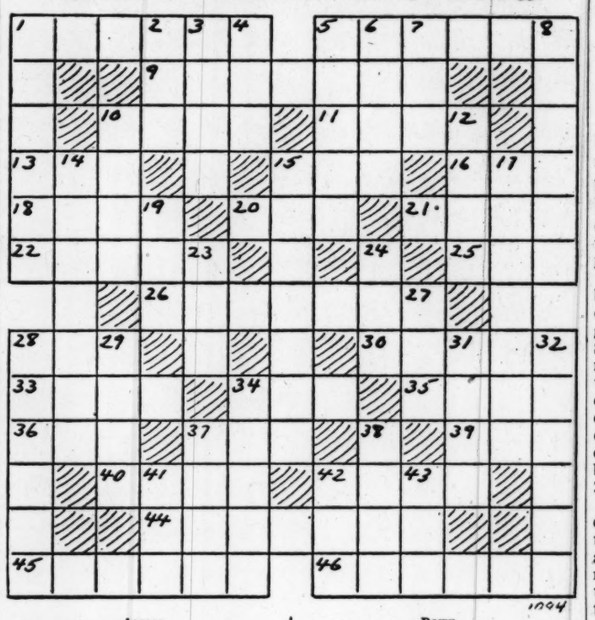
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is supposed to be the oldest cultivated fruit (pl.)?
5—What is Jude's surname in "Jude the Obscure"?
9—What queen caused Hercules to wear feminine apparel while she wore his lion skin?
10—What is the capital of Peru?
11—What was a certain day of ancient Roman month?
13—What is highest note of the gamut?
15—What is a friar's title?
16—What republic is situated on extreme northwest of South America (abbr.)?
18—Soccer players must do what well?
20—A weet-weet is a jay, owl, or toy—which?
21—What is the timber wolf called in western U. S.?
22—Morpheus is popularly known as the god of what?
25—What is a marble to be used as a shooter?
26—Speech without voice is what?
28—To offer.
30—What is a plural of "medium"?
33—What enabled Disney's Dumbo to fly?
34—Devoured.
35—What is graduated face of a timepiece?
36—Who was mother of the ancient Irish gods?
37—What is water in solid form?
39—Pronoun.
40—"O, young Lochinvar is come out of the ——."
42—What is name of strait between North and South Islands, N. Z.?
44—What Scottish portrait painter was knighted by George IV?
45—What was first name of David Copperfield's step-father?
46—If you ate an Irish Cobbler, it would be what?

Down

1—Who are the inhabitants of Lamia?
2—What is a food eaten by native Hawaiians?
3—What is one of most highly regarded of Jane Austen's novels?
4—Mineral spring.
5—Fata Morgana is what in medieval tales of chivalry?
6—What operatic soprano was born at Christchurch, New Zealand?
7—Very small.
8—In the nursery rhyme, what is color of Bobby Shafto's hair?
10—What is Venetian point?
12—What do you call a native of Hawick?
14—What is first name of author of drama "The Watch on the Rhine"?
15—What is name of family in certain books by John Galsworthy?
17—Who is a domestic servant of Shandy family in Sterne's novel?
19—What English village is mentioned in "The Barrel-Organ"?
23—What is 21st letter of Greek alphabet?
24—Border.
27—What is one of the primary colors?
28—What dog hunts small game?
29—To extract.
31—What is a flat circular plate?
32—What is a city of northeastern Syria?
34—Robert B. Mantell did what to gain fame?
37—What is a river of the Tyrol and Bavaria?
38—What is language of the Moros?
41—Epoch.
42—Drinking vessel.
43—What is most populous province in Canada (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Money Should Be Returned

Richard Mansfield once hired a private secretary to handle his personal affairs. It soon became obvious that the young man was not equipped for the job. His spelling was poor, he bungled messages, he mispronounced words. After several weeks had passed Mr. Mansfield gave him notice. Immediately the young man asked for an explanation.

"I am very sorry," said Mansfield, "but I do not think you possess the educational requirements."

"What!" exclaimed the other. "I'll have you know that my parents spent over $10,000 on my education!"

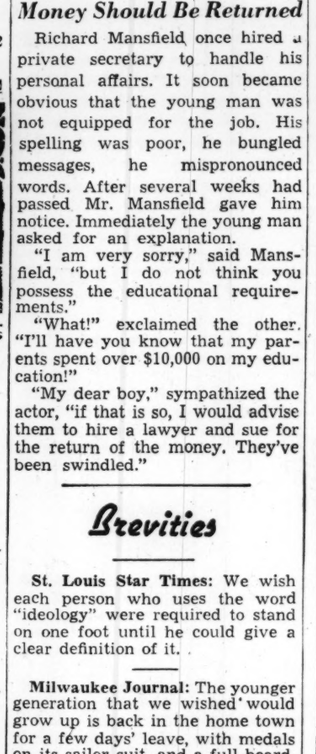
"My dear boy," sympathized the actor, "if that is so, I would advise them to hire a lawyer and sue for the return of the money. They've been swindled."

Brevities

St. Louis Star Times: We wish each person who uses the word "ideology" were required to stand on one foot until he could give a clear definition of it.

Milwaukee Journal: The younger generation that we wished would grow up is back in the home town for a few days' leave, with medals on its sailor suit, and a full beard.

Boston Herald: The War Production Board is planning a new and more economical type of umbrella. Fine! One with a well developed homing instinct would be grand, too.


FACTS and FIGURES
IT'S A FACT THE 1942 AUTO LICENSE PLATES IN VERMONT ARE MADE FROM TIN CANS SALVAGED IN STATE INSTITUTIONS
CHRISTMAS ISLAND WAS DISCOVERED BY CAPT. COOK, SOUTH SEAS NAVIGATOR, WHO DISCOVERED THE ISLAND ON DEC. 25, 1777
35 MPH
WASHINGTON EXPERTS SAY THE NEW 35 MILE AN HOUR LIMIT IS SAVING 150,000,000 MILES OF TIRE WEAR EVERY DAY
R. parris

Did You Ever Wonder

If It Is Possible to Save Gasoline by Blocking Out Cylinders?

R. W. W., of Highland Park, Mich., writes: "Would you comment through the Monitor on the possibilities of cutting out one bank of cylinders on a V-type engine. I have not the data to make the calculations to determine the possible savings in gasoline."

Some interesting research has been done in the field of blocking out cylinders in automobile engines by the research men of the Sun Oil Company. In V-8 type motors, they suggest cutting out the front two on one bank of cylinders and the rear two cylinders on the other—not blocking out one whole bank. On a 6-cylinder motor, the cylinders are blocked out in the firing order 1, 2, and 3.

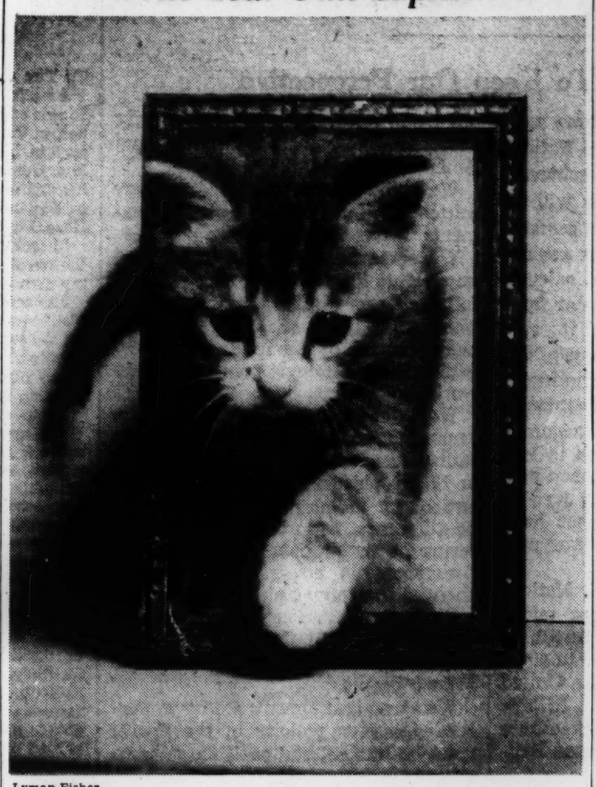
The process of blocking out the cylinders consists of three relatively simple steps well within the ability of any competent garage mechanic. To make the conversion, the valve tappets are taken out in the blocked-out cylinders, thus closing the intake and exhaust valves.

The spark plug points also are pinched together, so that no spark will jump in the blocked-out cylinders.

The installation of a smaller carburetor jet and a complete careful readjustment of the carburetor completes the conversion. The carburetor in converted motors needs low speed jets instead of high speed ones, thus preventing a too rapid flow of gasoline at idling speeds.

The device of blocking out half the cylinders in a motor has been claimed to result in savings of 30 to 40 per cent on gasoline. The conversion, however, reduces available get-away speed and cuts down on the car's hill-climbing performance. Some automotive engineers do not recommend the practice, declaring that in their opinion damage to the motor may result, the engine tending to get out of balance as a consequence of letting half the cylinders do all the work. —W. P. Keasbey

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Lyman Fisher

Send in your choice of an appropriate caption for this picture, and on Tuesday, Jan. 19, the best 10, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page.

A Verse for Today . . .

One man of you shall chase a thousand: for the LORD *your God, he it is that fighteth for you, as he hath promised you.*—JOSH. 23:10

In Lighter Vein

Fox Holes

A young officer, back on furlough from the Pacific, was the honored guest of a group of friends at New York's celebrated Stork Club. It was his first visit to the spectacular night club, and he was a bit dazed by the display, particularly the elegance of feminine apparel. "Ah," he remarked, casting an appraising eye at neighboring tables, "A silver fox hole!"—Quote.

Graduation Idea

Huntington, Ind.

The custom of giving a copy of the Bible to each member of the local high school graduating class was started more than sixty years ago by an attorney of this city. At first, only a few Bibles sufficed, but with the years Mr. S. M. Sayler's project required an increasing number. Later, the Board of Education took over the custom, providing the Bibles from school funds until this past year, when it was ruled that there was no legal provision for this procedure. But the graduating class desired the practice to continue and it was arranged to pay for them from student body funds and to have the school officials present them as usual.

The traditional presentation ceremony is that the class sponsor presents the Bibles to the salutatorian, who expresses the appreciation of the graduates. Inside the leather cover is a bookplate bearing the names of school officials beneath a statement that this book is "the foundation of all true culture."

The Superintendent of Schools himself received one of these gifts more than 25 years ago, and this presentation seems as much a part of the graduation exercises as the awarding of diplomas.

It's an idea that may well be adopted to advantage by other communities.

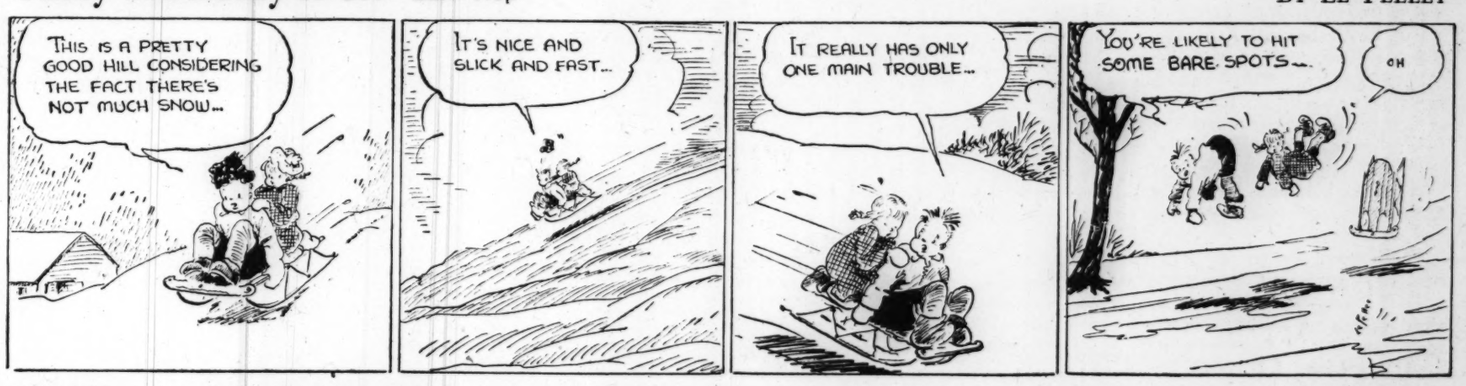
A substitute for cork has been developed in Jamaica from the roots of a swamp plant, the "cow apple."

NEWS ITEM— THE GREMLINS ARE AT IT AGAIN, BUT DON'T LET THEM TEMPT YOU.

GO AHEAD- DO A LITTLE HOARDING- NOBODY'LL KNOW
FOOD
SALE
WHY DON'T YOU MAKE THAT "CONTRIBUTION" LARGER?
INCOME TAX
PRETEND YOU'RE STILL ASLEEP- MAYBE SHE'LL GET UP AND CLOSE THE WINDOW
DON'T BOTHER TO WRITE THOSE CHRISTMAS LETTERS. NOW- YOU KNOW YOU HAVE SO MANY OTHER THINGS TO DO.
L.E. VAN ZELM-

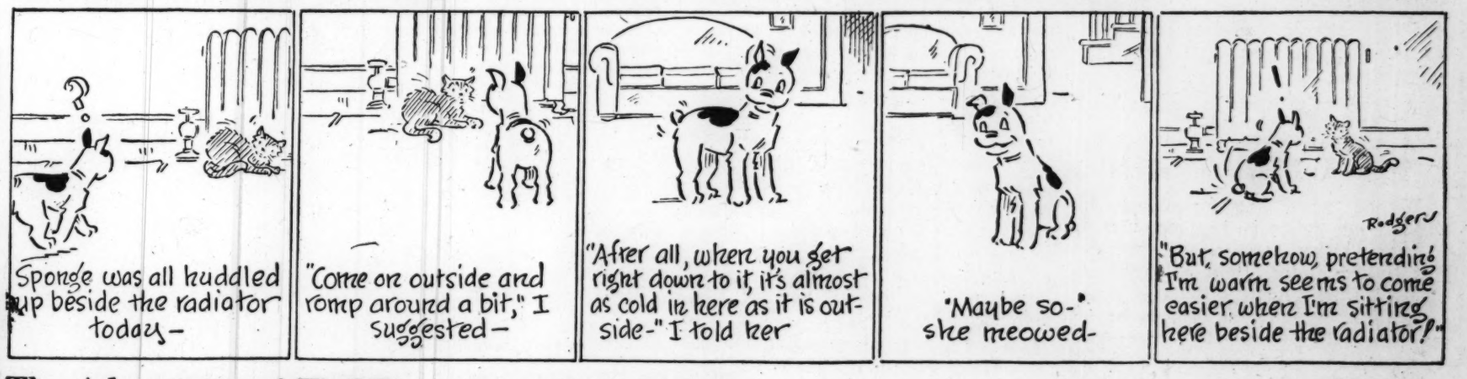
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Last Stop*

By Le Pelley


THIS IS A PRETTY GOOD HILL CONSIDERING THE FACT THERE'S NOT MUCH SNOW...
IT'S NICE AND SLICK AND FAST...
IT REALLY HAS ONLY ONE MAIN TROUBLE...
YOU'RE LIKELY TO HIT SOME BARE SPOTS...
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm Glad to Hear the Radiators Are Still Good for Something!*

By Rodgers


Sponge was all huddled up beside the radiator today-
"Come on outside and romp around a bit," I suggested-
"After all, when you get right down to it, it's almost as cold in here as it is outside-" I told her
"Maybe so-" she meowed-
"But, somehow, pretending I'm warm seems to come easier when I'm sitting here beside the radiator!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny Will Be a Big Help*

By The Hagers

Said Captain Bill, "What's on the slate? Do you long for adventure, mate?

Because, if you can go on leave, I've something, Waddles, up my sleeve."

"I'm helping Aunt Matilda here; Farm laborers are scarce this year."

"Run right along! Here's Tiny Teal," Matilda cried. "He'll take the wheel."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Resolved: To Keep Our Perspective

Nineteen hundred forty three may be the year in which a United Nations victory over the Axis will be achieved. Or it may be that the Nazis will be beaten this year, while Japan remains a dangerous foe. These things are not predictable through human calculations. But it takes no super-human foresight to see that the length of the war will be affected by the attitudes of the United Nations toward one another.

Awareness of the great fundamental ties among them will produce vigorous co-operation for victory, while to lose sight of these fundamental bonds in a maze of petty bickerings will lead to repetition of the mistakes that have usually interfered with the war programs of coalitions.

At no point in the United Nations organization can emphasis on minor disagreements be more dangerous to the war effort or to the peace to come than in the relationship of the United States and Great Britain. Hitler's propagandists know this. Sometimes they seem to know it better than Britons and Americans do.

May we of the United Nations, then, may Britons and Americans, add this New Year's resolution to a brief but potent list: "We resolve to think more often of those things that unite us than of those things that divide. We shall remember throughout 1943 that it's the big things that brought us together."

One or two words about freedom and justice would serve to illustrate the basic character of this agreement. But if we need further, more specific reminders, let us make our own little compilation of things agreed upon.

We agree on vast social reforms within nations as a means to peace among them. Vice-President Wallace for the United States, the Archbishop of Canterbury for Britain, among others, have stated this in terms eagerly accepted by both the British and American peoples.

We agree that peoples must be permitted to form their own governments in line with their own needs.

We agree in renouncing in advance any rights to territory which might fall to us as a result of military operations. This, however, should not preclude control by an international organization of strategic points useful in world policing.

We agree on India. The British Government is so thoroughly committed to Indian freedom that no statement by any British leader can really darken the outlook for Indian freedom. There may be differences as to the pace of the reforms in India; but the majority of Americans do not ask for wartime changes that might aid the enemy.

We agree on France's future, even on the restoration of the French Empire under a government chosen by the French people.

We agree that Japan's ability to pursue aggressive policies in the Pacific must be broken, and on Chinese security as a keystone of peace in Asia.

We agree that Germany must be disarmed, its criminal leaders but not its people punished.

And we agree that a United Nations victory is a prerequisite to any of the reforms, internal, international, colonial, on which our discussions sometimes offer material for Axis broadcasts. We need not stifle our discussion of any of these matters, so long as we remember that the things we agree upon outweigh the things on which we question one another. The New Year would be as good a time as any to promise ourselves that we of the United Nations will preserve a true perspective on our agreements and disagreements for the sake of a prosperous and victorious 1943.

Please Pass the Butter

No one, my darling,
Could call me
A fussy man—
BUT . . .

It is indeed a strange world in which a little boy is not urged to eat his bread and butter. When we were very young, as Mr. Milne, author of the little verse above well remembers, the family motto in many a dining room was, "Remember, if you don't eat your bread and butter you shan't have any pudding." But now it has to be revised to read, "You'd better have another piece of chocolate marshmallow pie, Willie, because, remember, you haven't had any bread and butter."

Philosophically such a development is disturbing; it is hard to build a sound system of personal ethics and social morals without bread and butter. But where is the butter? Reports say that much of it is still, like Massa, in the cold, cold ground. When the hounds of spring get on winter's traces, they may sniff something very much like butter. It will come up with the grass and, as in Mr. Milne's verses about the royal slice of bread, someone will speak to the cow about it, and to the dairymaid and so forth.

Then one of the sacrifices that Willie was making so amiably to win the war will no longer be required of him. (We shall pass over Willie's personal comments on this.) Meanwhile, it is seriously suggested that cows be milked three times a day instead of twice, and that oleomargarine is a substitute. Such recommendations are welcome, for their purpose is to answer as soon as possible the no-longer whimsical question—

Could we have some butter for
The Royal slice of bread?

Women: Headline Makers

Women were headline-makers in 1942. It was their year in a big way.

They whisked tradition aside to join the United States Army, as members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The first women ever to be sworn in as officers of the Navy raised their right hand and became Waves.

Women fliers joined up as Wafs. The Coast Guard, not to be left behind, hustled in at the last moment with its Spars.

In homes all over the land, women dropped dustpan and mop to pick up the welder's torch. For the first time in history, they were employed in shipyards. They turned from baking pies to making tanks and planes and guns.

They left dishes in the sink to go on duty as airplane spotters, air-raid wardens, and first-aid workers. They turned their hand to a thousand and two things they had never even dreamed of in 1941.

The year 1943 will require of women even greater service. Thousands in uniform will take over the jobs of men. Thousands now in the home will go into the factory. Thousands still in the home will scrape along without many things they now have. Whatever the demand, women as well as men of America are prepared to face it.

Business Opportunities

Vice-President Wallace's appeal to American industry to provide jobs at war's end for soldiers and factory workers will not fall on unheeding ears. A year ago the American business community was looking on the postwar problem with immense concern. Not only were chaotic trade conditions and wide unemployment foreseen, but it was feared by many that the tentacles of government bureaucracy could never be released; moreover, there were deep misgivings that the New Deal would result in obliteration of the system of private enterprise. A public opinion poll at that time showed more than half expected a postwar business debacle. A similar poll today shows a preponderance expecting postwar prosperity.

Partly this has come about because a clearer vision of America's inevitable place in reconstructing the postwar world has been gained.

Partly it results from realization by increasing numbers of businessmen of the fact that some government protection, some minimum public standards of wages, hours and working conditions, as Mr. Wallace said, are here to stay. Today and tomorrow call for private enterprise that has all the old-time initiative, promotion and drive, but less of the atmosphere of the freebooters and more of the recognition that management has a responsibility toward public and workers no less than to capital. This responsibility, some businessmen are coming to feel, must be accepted and shared to provide cushions against the sharp actions and reactions of the business cycle.

Combined with these attitudes is the knowledge that the war has, as a by-product, given impetus to the technology and materials of peacetime production. Many war plants are continuing their peacetime policy of spending two per cent of income on research for new ideas and methods. Already some firms cannot resist the temptation to advertise the wonders they hope to market when demobilization permits. The coming of peace is not seen by these firms as the end of a great production effort, but as the knock of opportunity.

These new products will appear on a scene in which considerable deferred consumer demand should be present. Accumulation of savings, in War Bonds and otherwise, together with Victory Tax rebates, should provide ready cash for the first phase of the postwar transition.

Our Readers Say—

Seeds of Kindness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans may be interested to know how "Seeds of Kindness" sent from America have helped those who have been digging for Victory in blitzed Bristol. The story began by Miss Geneva Hiestand of Franklinville, N. J., hearing over the radio of a shortage of seeds in England. She wrote to Mr. H. F. West, the Head Postmaster of Bristol:

"I looked on the map of England and saw the name of Bristol, the name of a town in my own home of Pennsylvania."

She sent seeds she could spare—enough to plant over five acres. And Mr. West promptly set the scheme going. Seeds were widely distributed, and in due course pumpkins, melons, honey plants, and New York eggplants were growing everywhere.

As to my own share in the venture, Mr. West, knowing my personal interest in the subject, gave me some samples, and in my experiments I produced, for instance, two pumpkins weighing 13 pounds and 16 pounds, respectively, besides smaller ones, on one plant within three months.

Last year I was intrigued by the uncanny way in which the plants climbed a wire fence, and even supported the fruits with their tendrils. Our own marrows and pumpkins, if grown as climbers, have to be tied up as they grow. This season I intensified the culture by copious watering, regular feeding with fertilizer, and snipping off all shoots as soon as fruits formed. None the less, the most vigorous plant, on which the two largest gourds grew, took to rambling, even to the garden of a neighbor, to whom the fruits on that side of the fence were allotted.

Ironically enough, as I cut mine first, it was my neighbor who won the prize in the final neck-and-neck race for weight!

Sampled raw, my family found these American varieties of pumpkins, especially when young and tender, were not unlike melons; cooked, they had a rich, more piquant flavor than our vegetable marrows. One stuffed with sage and onions made a delicious meal—known here as "mock goose"—or a "meatless day."

Mr. West tells me the experience of other growers coincides with mine, so the results must have been eminently satisfactory. I have kept seeds from my best plant and given many to colleagues and friends interested—and thus the good work goes on, with vegetables of American origin to tide us over with our food problem until peace comes for all the United Nations.

HAROLD NICHOLAS
Bristol, England

Professors on Peace Problems

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I be permitted a word of dissent from Mr. Babson's article in The Christian Science Monitor in which he singled out the professors of the United States Naval Academy as maintaining a realistic approach to the problem of peace in contrast to the lack of realism displayed by their colleagues in other colleges and universities? I make no pretense of passing judgment upon his enthusiasm for the fine synthesis of idealism and realism presented by the professors of the Naval Academy. I do want to express a hearty disagreement with his inference that the professors outside of this institution are tackling the problem with a lack of understanding of the difficulties involved.

A brief survey of the materials produced by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace would show that the professors of this country are very much aware of how long and difficult the road is to lasting peace. As a member of a group of professors in the Northwest who are even now attempting to study the problem, I know how deeply they are concerned with the immensity and complexity of the problem. We will be the first to acknowledge that we may yet miss the road entirely, but we are equally ready to declare our belief that a true peace will not come through the simple device of waiting for it by the side of the road.

FRANK G. WILLISTON
College of Puget Sound
Tacoma, Wash.

Noël

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our happy word "Noël" should not be separated from its sacred denotation, the acclamation of the Saviour's birth. The instructive article "On Christmas Traditions" in The Christian Science Monitor gives as its derivation the Latin word "novus" (new). Noël is, however, nothing less than "natal," with the accent on the second syllable and the middle consonant elided as usual in the transition to early French. It stands for "Dies Natalis," the birth day of the Christ child, as seen in the Italian word for Christmas "Natale," and in the Welsh and Breton, "Nadolig" and "Nedelek," etc. It also appears in "Natal," the name of the South African province discovered on a Christmas Day.

It is true that in the later Middle Ages "Noël" came to be used also at times as a cry of rejoicing on other occasions when celebrating happy events, such as a city's welcome to a loved king or prince, for instance; but the essential meaning remained as today, that of the glad news of Christmas, first sung by the angels to the watching shepherds.

E. F. B.
Boston

"America's Foundation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

R. H. Markham's article, "Puritans Lay America's Foundation," seems to me the most beautiful piece of journalism I ever read in contents and wording.

As so often, your paper of Friday, Nov. 6, seems full of essential information, education, and inspiration. Thank you.

Belmont, Mass. (DR.) RUTH R. STRUIK

Oil for Beer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Beer is not essential; so why not convert beer trucks into oil carriers? Wooden tanks on these trucks could carry as much oil as is needed to fill in the deficiency.

Middleboro, Mass. S. H. HOLMES, M. D.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Right Down Their Alley

Down the Middle of the Road

"Once Upon a Time . . ."

By Erwin D. Canham

One of our fellow-columnists comes forward this week with a brilliant idea, which we borrow shamelessly and put into further circulation. Recalling Elmer Davis's statement that "the democracies have a good story to tell, and they ought to tell it," he asks how you begin to tell a story. The answer is: "Once upon a time . . ."

Isn't that right? Well, once upon a time there was a world in which, for all its faults, things went along pretty nicely. There were a couple of countries named Britain and the United States. There was a country named France. And one named Germany. And one named Italy. And one named Japan.

Many things were right about these countries. In Japan, for instance, the people were very hard-working and beauty-loving. They groomed their country like a garden, they went on excursions to the most lovely and historic spots, they produced articles of rare beauty, and others that were very cheap copies of utilitarian objects which were then sold in the five-and-ten-cent stores of other countries. That country had its troubles, its economic pressures, but it made steady headway in the markets of the world, the welfare of its people increased right along, it had great reserves which might have been plowed back into more productive energy or more prosperity. Instead, it so happened, these reserves were made the basis of a vast war effort which began in Manchuria and China, and now clings precariously to a hold on far places. But instead of the laughing land of cherry blossoms, family devotion, busy industry, there is a starving country of mad imperialism facing . . . what?

* * *

It was the same with Germany. There, for many years, was the sentimental and intellectual capital of the world. There, once upon a time, the scholars and poets of America and Europe would congregate. Heidelberg . . . Goettingen . . . the Rhine . . . Cologne . . . Munich . . . Nuremberg . . . Dinkelsbuhl. Not only did this European land have great universities and sentiment-drenched castles and rivers; it had immense industries, a thrifty folk, well-being and comfort and family life as high as anywhere in the world. There were troubles, too. A military caste and viewpoint. First one world war. Then an inflation. Then a depression, and poverty and unemployment. But still enough reserves to create the costliest and biggest war machine seen in the world up to that time. And this enlightened, lovable, civilized nation went down the steep slope. . . .

And so it was, too, with Italy. Warmed by the mellow glow of a classical heritage and a laughing folk, this land was paradise to all who loved beauty and song. English and Americans, particularly, delighted in it. There, too, the people lived a simple, oftentimes frugal, but happy life. They could afford the maintenance of magnificent art treasures, and opera, and though there were slums there were also inns and cafés, and not so many people starved in those days as have done so there since. . . .

Then there was France. The most refined and distinctive of cultures, the home of many a happy exile, the liberty-loving nation of patriots each attached to his own "petit pays" and to his superb Paris.

There were many other countries: Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway. And this only begins the roster.

* * *

How many, how fine, how stirring and nostalgic are the things we could say about this world we all remember! The world we loved. The world *they* loved.

And so, as the United Nations turn to the enemy countries and seek to arouse in them the instincts of true manhood, should we talk exclusively about the brave new world we will create? Or about the things we had—once upon a time? Well, it isn't always possible—perhaps it is never possible—to turn the clock back. And none of us want to create anew the old problems. We can and will do better.

How many Germans, too, if they had their choice tonight, would choose the Germany of 1943 as against the Germany of 1890? How many Italians would prefer this year to 1900? How many Japanese would rather have their present empire—with all its dangers—if they could have 1930 back again?

It was a pretty good world we had. And surely if anything can move the enslaved men and women of Germany, of Italy, of Japan it should be the memory of that world.

So, Mr. Davis, when your OWI short-wave experts beam their antennae overseas, let them perform "Alt Heidelberg" for the Germans, let the Metropolitan Opera sing a bit of "Rigoletto" for the Italians, and let some American-Japanese read a good essay by Lafcadio Hearn to Tokyo.

Once upon a time there were three countries. They were fine countries, as countries go. Their names were Germany . . . Italy . . . Japan. . . .

Mirror of World Opinion

Uniforms for Farmers

Let no one dare point to farmers with scorn if the bread basket is empty, when Government war contracts were fat enough to attract 2,000,000 farm workers to the field of industry. Farm income cannot compete. An estimated additional 5,000 Federal workers going to Washington each month isn't helping the home labor situation. . . .

Employment agencies have pumped a never-ending stream of farm labor into industry. Now they are trying to pump something back to the farms. And what comes back? The old, the incompetent, farmerettes, school children. . . .

Farmers know better than to accept this type of farm help, for in the deal they would lose their machinery and the public would have no additional food.

The Selective Service can prevent agricultural decline from reaching lower levels if high-producing young farmers are left on the farm. Something more than mere deferment is necessary, for farm boys have no desire to be pointed to as "slackers." These young farmers of draft age should be inducted into the service, given a Government insignia denoting they are in the agricultural corps, and directed to remain on the farm.—*The Hoosier Farmer.*

The Wide Horizon

Barleycorn's a Heedless Fellow

By Malcolm W. Bayley

To those who remember how similar voices uttered dire warnings eight or ten years before prohibition was incorporated into the organic law of the United States, the appeal to the liquor industry by The Beverage Bulletin of Washington to put on its best behavior has a familiar ring. Will the liquor manufacturers and dispensers heed their own people's warning any more than they did thirty years ago?

It was the Model License League of the decade before the Eighteenth Amendment that tried to reform the retail end of the business. This league was largely organized by the distillers, although prominent brewers and vintners were represented in its membership. Still, it was the business methods of the brewers that were under fire—and the fire largely came from the whisky people. The "beer barons" who sprang up under prohibition, and forced speakeasies and other dispensers to sell their brand only, were not working a new racket. For many years before the "dry era" the brewers had set up saloonkeepers in business, pledged to sell their particular product.

* * *

The brewers, who usually had influence politically, saw to it that official license was forthcoming. Moreover, they outfitted the barroom from tile floors to chandeliers and supplied the place with beer on credit and stood good for "hard" liquor bills. Between his notes to the brewery and his other debts, and with competitors on all sides, the harassed saloonkeeper stooped to almost every known device to increase his income. He had back rooms for "ladies," private dining rooms upstairs, and permitted his place to become a rendezvous for criminals or for campaign thugs. Nine-tenths of the political skulduggery of America—even to falsifying the election returns before they were taken to the courthouse—was "cooked up" in the back rooms of saloons. It was this condition that the Model License League sought to halt.

And did the brewers listen? They did not. Instead they entered upon campaigns which sought to sell still more beer, to educate the American public to "family drinking." The custom of everyone from tots to grandsires sitting about sipping beer or light wines was lauded as the ideal thing for America. By inference spiritous liquors were under attack by the brewers.

Today the situation may be somewhat different, but the public is quite disgusted with the attitude and actions of the whole industry, according to The Beverage Bulletin's own admission. A war is on, with manpower and vital materials furnishing the key to victory. Yet huge brewery trucks, laden high with metal kegs, roll by day after day on enormous tires, such as the armed forces sorely need, consuming thousands of gallons of gasoline—which others must do without. The distillers blatantly advertise their products and blithely consume needed materials in their bottling plants, each striving with might and main to sell warehouses full of liquor—enough to last five years, they boast.

* * *

Why should this nonessential industry be permitted to flout the public will in so critical a time? Why should not the Government take over all warehouse stocks of distilled liquors to be re-distilled into urgently needed alcohol? Why should hundreds of breweries be permitted to consume thousands of tons of sugar and grain which could feed the fighting nations and those being rehabilitated? Those are questions which Congress may be called upon to answer.

As for the distillers who take up thousands of columns in the public prints to urge the superiority of their goods, and the brewers who use printer's ink and radio time to boost theirs, will they listen to the advice of their editor friend in Washington and stop calling attention to themselves? Will their newspaper friends urge them to do so?

Are we likely to hear of distillers patriotically turning over their stocks to the Government? May we expect to hear of brewers converting their plants to war work and ceasing their nonessential activities? Possibly, but there's more money in working for John Barleycorn than for Uncle Sam.

The people of the United States and their representatives in Congress will decide what is to be done about the liquor industry, which, to quote The Beverage Bulletin, "exists only on sufferance." It seems to us that the people would rather have John Barleycorn out of the way altogether—at least "for the duration"—if he cannot put his shoulder to the wheel.

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